

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. XIX.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

NO. 13

Interesting Fashion Gossip for the Fair.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—The past week of golden sunshine and Southern winds brings thoughts of the delicious days in store when winter and winter habiliments will be forgotten in luxury of the airy gauze of summer. One must be a woman to understand the delight of seeing the arms and throat gleam through the ethereal robes of Mull, lace and tissue. Black is and has been very popular for some time and is worn more by young women than old ones. It is altogether a mistaken idea that black makes a young person look old; there is nothing which brings out a beautiful complexion like a black costume. I believe the prettiest girl I ever saw was dressed entirely in black and her fair face resembled a beautiful star set in a midnight sky. The children have worn black since last summer and it is enough to make a sensible person feel like shaking their mothers; why not robe them in raiment as white as their own pure little souls? Of all things, give me a baby in white.

June is here almost, beautiful June; when the sky bends to kiss the sea and the wind makes love all day to flowers. If records were kept of the courtships each month I venture to say June would head the list three to one, there is something in the atmosphere that turns one's thoughts to the ideal. Somehow the moonlight is more silvery, the stars seem nearer the earth than at any other time of the year.

Last summer when the jaunty little blazers were introduced many predicted their reign would be short; 'twas agreed that so outrageous a style would be frowned down. The prophecy proved something like the weather predictions; suffice it to say they held their own until the early frosts drove the girls to button up, then they lost their chief attraction, namely the display of shirt front and natty cravat. But summer has her hands full of them and the girls are looking forward with delight when last year's darling can be fished from the bottom of an old trunk in the attic and worn with the sensation of one who has fought a battle and come off triumphant. The opinion of men regarding these comfortable little articles are varied; some think them abominable, while others think them adorable. I think it depends on the woman who wears them. A fleshy woman is terrible in one. I was much amused at a conversation I heard last summer between a shop girl and a customer. Said customer weighed not less than 170 lbs. and was fully 35. The two women must have been acquaintances for the girl addressed the woman as follows: "Why do you not wear a yacht hat with your shirt and blazer? It would look so much more appropriate than the one you have on." "Oh," said the fleshy woman, "Jack does not approve of them, they look too manish." "But," returned the girl, "they look no more so than the coat." "No," replied the woman, "but you see Jack did not like any of it at first, but I have convinced him of his injustice so far and I'll get the hat soon. You see it does not prove good policy to spring too much on a man at once," and she walked off to select a band for the boy hat she intended to "spring on Jack soon."

There are two reports out concerning Mary Anderson Navarro, "Our Mary." One is that she has turned her back on the stage forever, even to the exclusion of witnessing a performance. She "considers the stage entirely antagonistic to religion and regrets that she ever followed it as a profession." She ought to rejoice that she was ever on the stage, just to convince the world that any profession or sphere in life may be glorified or elevated by the woman or man who follows it. Mary Anderson was an honor to the stage and her name will gild its pages until the last drama is played, the curtain rung down on the last scene. No matter how prone a man is may be to sneer at an actress, just mention Mary Anderson's name and watch how quickly the sneer vanishes. I remember a little story concerning this fair woman which impressed me very much. It was when Miss Anderson made her debut here. Some people were visiting the Cathedral one day and there they found the young actress, kneeling at the altar with folded hands and bowed head, while her sweet voice plead to our Father for His blessing on her career and His loving guidance over the difficult path she had chosen to follow. How seldom one sees a woman so beautiful, gifted and bowed down to by the world as good as she was! A later report says she is making arrangements for an American tour to win back some of Papa Navarro's lost fortune. No one can tell which story to believe.

Patent leather shoes, with undressed kid and cloth uppers, are in the swim at present, and the girl with a long bank account can be very swell with a pair to match each suit, but those with limited incomes can look just as stylish with one pair with black uppers, which will look suitable with any dress. Never wear anything but the patent leather vamps with a handsome dress. They are also

very popular among the gentlemen; for they are not only more fashionable than the plain kid, but save an immense amount of time spent with the boot-blacks.

I wish every woman could see a dress on parade in one of the fashionable shops on Fourth avenue. It is of black silk grenadine, strewn with small scarlet crescents and a foot-border of long scarlet van dykes. The black grenadine are embroidered with every variety of colors and are the most beautiful of all summer dress goods.

If you have exhausted your supply of money on laces, China silks, etc., just get one of the cute little dime savings banks and save it about eight times full and the dress is yours. The capacity of these banks is \$5, so you see the grenadine can be gotten up for about eight times five. I don't know that this would be such a sure way to reach the goal, either, for who ever saw a woman who could save money? They will put away all their spare nickels, dimes and quarters for probably a week, then the first time they need a little spare change, away goes the week's savings and if they are fortunate enough to have a nice husband, the empty bank is brought out when he comes home, the pitiful story is poured into his ears and hubby pats wife on the head and calls her a good little girl, while two slim fingers rifle his vest pocket and the defaulting bank is able to meet its dividends. I say this is a woman's way of saving money, for women are very much the same the world over and I know that is the experience of

FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—O. J. Crow sold to Wm. Moreland a lot of butcher stuff at 3 1/2 cts.

—W. M. Murphy sold to J. S. Owsley, Sr., 6 970-pound cattle at 4.37 1/2.

—Tenny, the great race horse, is said to be permanently broken down.

—Spence Hubbell sold to Johnson, of Boyle, 12 head of feeders at 2 1/2 cts.

—L. L. Dawson sold 100 lambs and the wool from their mothers to Daniel Staggs for \$500.

—There are 18,500 stands of bees kept in Ventura county, California, and the yearly output of honey is worth \$35,000.

—A car-load of fancy 1,750 pound Hereford steers sold in Chicago at \$6.20 last week. Another lot of 1,648 brought \$6.12 1/2.

—Vallera, Scrogan Bros. owner, won the Tennessee Derby at Memphis, 1 1/2 miles, in 2 minutes. The race was worth \$3,000.

—A. T. Nunneley has sold the seasons of his two fine brood mares to J. P. Crow for \$125 and \$150. Both are near relatives of Sallie Vagan, 2:28.

—About 10,000 head of distillery-fed cattle in Canada have been purchased by Chicago parties at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. They will be forwarded to European markets.

—The Winchester Sun says that 8 good mare mules sold at Hayden's sale at \$117.50, a 7-year-old jack for \$1,030, a jennet for \$345 and corn in crib \$3.25.

—John R. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., sold to D. A. Hancock, of Saline county, Mo., the fine jack, Kentucky Prince, for \$1,000, the highest price ever received for a jack in the State.

—The cattle market in Kansas City reached the highest point March 28, since the winter of '82 and '83. A lot of 49 Southern steers averaging 1,300 lbs., were sold at \$6.05.

—The Lexington races commence April 28th and last till May 11th; 12 days, with 5 grand races each day and an unusual interesting meeting is promised. See notice in another column.

—J. P. Crow, owner of Belmont Chief 8689, booked 17 mares county court day, while Mr. D. M. Bowman, Jr., contracted for 8 to be bred to his splendid Red Wilkes stallion, Bellevue Wilkes.

—The demand for Cattle in Cincinnati is light, with best shippers at 5 to 5 1/2; best butchers at 4 to 5 1/2; stockers 3 to 4 1/2; hogs are active, with tops at 5.40; sheep are in demand at 5 to 6 1/2; spring lambs at 7 1/2 to 11.

—W. B. Kidd bought of G. W. Rash of Bourbon, 80 cattle to be delivered next Fall at 4 1/2. W. H. Bush bought in Montgomery county about 300 hogs, averaging 200 pounds, at 4 1/2. Hemp is selling at \$4.25 per cwt. Corn is worth in Winchester \$3.50 per barrel.—Democrat.

DEATHS' DOINGS.

—Rev. T. J. Godbey informs us of the death of his wife's sister, Mrs. J. M. Cox, of Casey county, aged 54. She had been in poor health for some years and her death was not unexpected. She suffered from a complication of diseases, but that which terminated her life was most likely consumption. She had been a member of the Methodist church from her youth and calmly and hopefully awaited her summons. A woman of fine mind and great energy, she was a very successful pension agent and many old soldiers owe her a debt of gratitude.

—There is distressing destitution in Lewis county. The epidemic of grip in the southern part of the county has prostrated nearly every inhabitant.

LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Your correspondent having been confined to his bed for several days has not been able to gather any news items for this issue of the INTERIOR. He hopes to be out soon and if he can find no news to report, will "saw wood" or go fishing.

—The beautiful weather has enabled the farmers to get in their work and the result is the town is not crowded with men from the country. It is doubtful whether the spread-eagle oratory of a country cross roads statesman would tempt a farmer to quit his plow at this season of the year, to hear about how the country should be managed.

—The Presbytery of Transylvania, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., convened in the Presbyterian church at this place on Tuesday evening, April 14, and was opened with a sermon by Dr. Malone, of Middlesboro. Dr. Waller, of Lebanon, was elected moderator and Elder Alcorn, of Greensburg, temporary clerk. The sessions were continued on Wednesday and Thursday, during which time considerable business was transacted. Greensburg was chosen as the place of meeting in September. Dr. James Lapsley and Elder Alcorn, of Greensburg, were elected as commissioners to the General Assembly at Detroit, Mich. A resolution was adopted disapproving of the teachings of Dr. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary. Five young theological students were received under the care of the Presbytery, having passed a very creditable examination. Drs. W. C. Young, John L. McKee, James Lapsley, J. C. Reed and others are in attendance. Rev. J. R. Terry having received a call from the Lancaster church, was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the same by the Presbytery on Wednesday evening, the sermon being delivered by Dr. McKee, Drs. Lapsley, Dawson and the moderator participating in the exercises.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—Rev. W. P. Harvey will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday.

—Rev. W. Y. Sheppard will preach at the Odd Fellows Hall at 4 o'clock this P. M.

—Rev. E. W. Withers will preach at the Court-House, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Everybody invited.

—The Kentucky Holiness Association will hold its next session at Greensburg, April 17-19 inclusive.

—T. J. Godbey expects to fill his regular appointment at McKendree next Sunday morning and night.

—The Methodist ministers at Cincinnati have resolved to open a crusade against Sunday base ball playing.

—Bishop Gilmour, of the Northern Ohio Catholic diocese, died in Florida, where he had gone for his health.

—Rev. Sam Small is in trouble at Ogden, Utah. He is the head of a college there and one of the trustees, Rev. Hill, charges that he is an embezzler, or rather that he has failed to account for certain moneys, after being repeatedly notified to do so. Small denies the impeachment and says that Hill is an enemy bent on ruining him.

—Sunday was a great day with the Methodists. Their Sunday-school was larger than ever in the history of the church. There were two additions to the church at the morning service and at night 75 were taken into full connection at the service. All together there were 165 conversions, the result of Rev. H. C. Morrison's meeting.—Hopkinsville New Era.

—Three new churches were dedicated in Louisville Sunday. One was the splendid edifice of the First Presbyterian church on Fourth avenue, the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Virginia, preaching the sermon. Dr. Hoge also dedicated a Presbyterian church for the Crescent Hill congregation. The third, a Methodist house of worship at Clifton, was opened by Bishop Hendrix.

To Teachers and Pupils of Common Schools. I am notified by the State Superintendent that the First Examination of candidates for graduation in the common schools, will be held at each county seat on the first Friday—the first day of May, next month. The second examination for same purpose will be held on the last Friday, the 26th of June. Fair opportunity for securing a certificate of graduation is thus presented to every pupil who shall have completed the present school year, the course of study prescribed for the common schools. An elegant diploma prepared by the State Superintendent will be given to each successful applicant, signed by county superintendent, county board of examiners, chairman of board of trustees and teacher, and approved by State Superintendent with his seal. Teachers who have pupils completing common school course will please notify me at Stanford by April 25th for May examination.

April 14, '91. W. F. McCLARY, Supt.

—Count Lewinbaupt, who married ex-Secretary Bayard's daughter a few days ago, died suddenly of typhoid fever after being sick but 48 hours.



GEORGE W. TRIBBLE.

Another of Lincoln's Worthy Octogenarians.

The subject of this sketch is one of Lincoln county's oldest and best known citizens. He was born in Madison county on January 1st, 1804, which makes him past 86. He was a son of Peter, the son of Andrew Tribble, both of whom were noted Baptist preachers. His mother was Mary Boone, daughter of George Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, the noted pioneer.

Was married to Miss Patsy Embry, daughter of Joel and Mary Ann Embry, on the 2nd, of Sept. 1828, and eight children blessed their union. All are dead except Peter Tribble, of Hopkinsville; Mrs. Ruth B. Hopkins, of Pembroke; Mr. G. W. Tribble, Jr., of Springfield, Mo.; and Alexander Tribble, of Middlesboro. His wife died Nov. 5, 1848. He then moved to Lincoln county and married on Aug. 12, 1851, Mrs. Lucinda Smith, widow of John Smith and daughter of Mary and Fielding Kenley.

He has devoted most of his life to farming, being at one time the largest hog raiser that Lincoln county ever had. He retired from active life in 1870 and is now living on a nice little farm on the Danville pike where he spends his declining years in peace and contentment with a young and attentive wife to minister to his every want.

One of the original democrats, he is always found at the polls to vote for his party's nominee. He is a great admirer of Cleveland and hopes to live to vote for him again for president. He joined the Christian church in Christian county in 1840 and has remained firm in the faith ever since, being at present a member of the church here. Mr. Tribble is a splendid old Kentucky gentleman and his house has always been noted for its unobtrusive hospitality. But few men are permitted to remain so long on earth and still few deserve so well as he to do so. May he long be spared to his family who hold him in such tender love.

—Lee Ford, of Mercer, lost both eyes by the premature explosion of a blast.

Report of Resources & Liabilities

OF THE

CITY OF STANFORD

April 10, 1891, estimating Turnpike and other Stocks at Par Value.

RESOURCES.

16 shares Stanford & Lancaster pike.....	\$ 800 00
12 shares Stanford & Hustonville pike.....	500 00
6 shares Stanford & Milledgeville pike.....	300 00
12 shares Stanford & Halls Gap pike.....	600 00
20 shares Town Hall Company.....	1,000 00
6 1/2 shares Stanford & Logan's Creek pike.....	350 00
Uncollected Taxes for 1890.....	650 00
Cash on hand.....	450 53
	\$4,793 53

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness.....	\$ 500 00
Balance City Hall Note.....	100 00
Unpaid salaries, estimated.....	250 00
Resources above liabilities.....	3,843 53

\$4,793 53

Amount of the receipts and disbursements of the city of Stanford from April 1, '90, to April 10, 1891:

Amount on hand April 1, 1890.....	\$1,179 75
Amount of taxes, fines, license, &c., to April 10, 1891.....	2,834 54
	\$4,014 29

Disposed of follows:

Paid Bonds.....	\$1,500 00
Paid Interest.....	81 33
Paid salaries to councilmen, attorney, treas., & police judge.....	970 35
Boring well in Maxwell.....	207 25
Fire Dept's ladders and buckets.....	42 77
Gasoline.....	22 63
General expenses.....	650 45
Balance on hand.....	450 53
	\$4,014 29

J. W. HAYDEN, City Clerk.

TAR-OLD

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

PILES

SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Send three two-cent stamps for free sample box and book.

TAR-OLD SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE,

FOR MEDICINAL, TOILET, BATH, AND NURSERY PURPOSES.

TAR-OLD CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by A. R. Penny and M. L. Bourne, Stanford.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. G. ment Food Report.

RICHARD C. WARREN

Is a Candidate for Auditor of the State of Kentucky, subject to the will of the Democratic party.

Dr. A. S. PRICE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office on Main street, over W. B. McRoberts' Drug Store, Stanford.

WELL BORING

I am well prepared to bore wells and will do the work in a good manner and promptly.

At One Dollar a Foot.

Call on or address me at Stanford, Kentucky.

L. T. SMITH.

R. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

Office on Main street, opposite Portman House, up stairs.

Nitrous Oxide Gas given for painless extracting.

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

THE RILEY HOUSE,

F. B. RILEY, Proprietor,

London, - - - Kentucky.

I have moved to my new Hotel and am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. Good Livery attached and every convenience desired. Give me a call.

FRANK RILEY.

DR. W. B. PENNY,

Dentist.

Office South side Main street, in office recently vacated by Dr. L. F. Huffman, Stanford, Ky.

I. M. BRUCE,

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE,

STANFORD, KY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COMMERCIAL travelers. Horses and mules bought and sold. Only first-class horses and vehicles used in livery.

FOR SALE!

Lot on Main Street in Stanford

Containing 2 1/2 to 3 acres.

Terms easy. T. R. WALTON, Stanford.

DR. L. B. COOK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

STANFORD, KY.

Office over McRoberts' Drug Store. Residence, James B. Owens' property at the junction of Hustonville and Danville pikes.

HIGGINS' HOMOPATHIC SALVE.

Cures cuts, bruises, old sores, skin diseases, corns, tumors, piles, fistulas, scratches, halter burns, dew poison and bruises. Wherever it has been used it has given wonderful satisfaction and its propensity for removing soreness is remarkable. Numerous testimonials will be secured and will appear in this space at a later date. Made and sold by

J. B. HIGGINS, Stanford, Ky.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Very Desirable Residence

And 5-acre lot on Danville street. The house is in good repair and contains 5 rooms. The yard is large and beautiful and altogether

The Place is one of the Most Delightful in Town.

Will sell or rent on easy terms.

MISS MARY E. VARNON, Stanford, Ky.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF STANFORD, KY.

Capital Stock.....\$200,000

Surplus.....16,500

Attention of the public is invited to the fact that this is the only National Bank in Stanford. Under the provisions of the National Bank Act, depositors are secured not only by the capital stock, but by the stockholders' liability for an amount equal to the stock, so that depositors of this institution are secured by a fund of \$200,000. Five sworn statements of the condition of the bank are made each year to the United States government and its assets are examined at stated times by government agents, thus securing additional and perfect safety to depositors.

This institution, originally established as the Deposit Bank of Stanford in 1858, then re-organized as the National Bank of Stanford in 1863, and again re-organized as the First National Bank of Stanford in 1882, has had practically an uninterrupted existence of 33 years. It is better supplied now with facilities for transacting business promptly and liberally than ever before in its long and honorable career. Accounts of corporations, individuals, firms and individuals respectfully solicited.

The Directory of this Bank is composed of

T. J. Foster, of Stanford;

Forester Reid, Lincoln county;

J. W. Hayden, Stanford;

S. H. Baughman, Lincoln;

M. J. Miller, Mt. Vernon;

S. T. Harris, Lincoln;

J. S. Hocker, Stanford;

G. A. Lackey, Lincoln;

T. P. Hill, Stanford;

W. C. Welch, Stanford;

W. P. Tate, Stanford.

OFFICERS:

J. S. Hocker, President;

John J. McRoberts, Cashier;

A. A. McKinney, Assistant Cashier

95-177

MYERS HOUSE,

P. W. GREEN, Proprietor.

I have recently taken charge of this well-known Hotel and intend keeping it at its present high standard. Special attention given to the traveling public.

First-Class Sample Room

In connection. Also

Pool and Billiard Parlors.

73 ft

Farmers Bank & Trust Co.

OF STANFORD, KY.

Is now fully organized and ready for business with

Paid up Capital of - - \$200,000.

Surplus, - - - - - 15,000.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF STANFORD.

(Now closing up) with the same assets and under the same management.

By provisions of its charter, depositors are as fully protected as are depositors in National Banks, its shareholders being held individually liable to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. It may act as executor, administrator, trustee, &c., as fully as an individual.

To those who entrusted their business to us while managing the Lincoln National Bank of Stanford, we here tender our many thanks and trust they will continue to transact their business with us, offering as a guarantee for prompt attention to same, our twenty years' experience in banking and as liberal accommodations as are consistent with sound banking.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Williams, Mt. Vernon;

J. M. Hall, Stanford;

J. S. Owens, Stanford;

S. J. Embry, Stanford;

J. E. Lynn, Stanford;

A. W. Carpenter, Milledgeville;

J. K. Baughman, Hustonville;

J. F. Cash, Stanford;

William Gooch, Stanford, Ky.

S. H. Shanks, President.

J. B. Owsley, Cashier

W. M. Bright, Teller.

J. H. Baughman, General Book-keeper

E. H. FARMER,

TONSorial ARTIST,

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

AT—
\$2 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

When not so paid \$2.50 will be charged.

K. C. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Train leaves Rowland at 7:00 a. m., returning at 5:20 p. m.

L. & N. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Mail train going North..... 7:30 p. m.
Express train " "..... 8:15 p. m.
Local train " "..... 8:30 a. m.
Local Freight " "..... 6:30 a. m.
South..... 6:30 a. m.
The latter trains also carry passengers.

The above is calculated on standard time. Solar time is about 20 minutes faster.

WATERLOO.

This trotting and combined stallion will make the season of 1891 at my stable at Millidgeville. Description and Pedigree:—Waterloo is a black, 17 hands high, weighs 1,200 pounds, magnificent style and action and is a sure foot getter; his progeny combining speed and first-class saddle qualities. He has a record of 2:22.

He is by Richelieu, he by Mambrino Chief; he by Mambrino Paymaster, he by Mambrino, he by Imp. Messenger.

First dam Helen mare, by Bay Messenger, he by Harpino, he by Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger; 2d dam Red Bird, by Cannon Whip, he by Elkhorn's Whip, he by Imp. Whip, he by Saltram, dam by Herod; 3d dam a thoroughbred mare by Imp. Diomed, Bay Messenger's dam was out of a full blooded Messenger mare and by Imp. Rockingham. Waterloo's dam by Helen's Yorkshire, he by Imp. Yorkshire, dam by Weisger's Belshazzar; 4th dam by Kosuth; 5th dam the noted saddle mare owned by Joe Helm and afterward by N. T. Lee. Waterloo will stand.

At \$10 to insure a living Colt.

Or \$12.50 till weaning time.

M. T. RUSSELL, Millidgeville, Ky.

1891. SEASON AT 1891.

"MAPLES,"

Two miles from Lancaster on the Stanford pike

By General Knox, sire of 18 in the 230 list, 31 in 230 list. First dam by Bourbon Chief, sire of six from a 1854 to 1857; 2d dam a thoroughbred.

\$20 to insure.

Wyandotte 5526,

By Metropolitan. First dam by William Welch sire of Prince Imperial 2:25; Jeremiah 2:21, &c. 2d dam a thoroughbred.

\$20 to insure.

T. A. ELKIN, Lancaster.

BREECHLOADER.

This thoroughbred will make the season of 1891 at my farm on the Stanford and Millidgeville pike 6 miles from Stanford and 1/2 miles from Millidgeville.

At \$10 to insure a living Colt.

Money due when the colt is foaled or mare parted with. A lien retained on all colts until season money is paid.

Description:—Breechloader is a rich dark bay, with black points, heavy mane and tail, 15 1/2 hands high. His colts are large, fine and of solid color; can be seen at I. S. Tavis.

Pedigree:—No. 47, Breechloader, bay, foaled in 1880. By Imp. Belle 150.

First dam Nellie Viley, grandam of Binnie by Bob Johnson; 2d dam a mare by Alex. Churchill; 3d dam by Imp. Margrave, grandam of King Alfonso; 4th dam Mistleton by Cherokee; 5th dam Black-Eyed Susan by Tiger; 6th dam by Albert; 7th dam by Algerine; 8th dam by Grey Alfred; 9th dam a mare purchased in Virginia by Capt. Burbridge for breeding but whose pedigree is now lost; believed to be by American; 10th dam by Imp. Monkey; 11th dam by Imp. Medley; 12th dam by Imp. Shark; 13th dam Imp. Pearlheart.

Imp. Belle, sire of above horse and also Miss Woodford, Belvidere, The Lioness, &c., died lately. His get won last season \$10,000 and he stood second in the list of winning sires. He was 24 years old and has get won from 1887 to 1888 \$39,700, 202:50.

I will also stand at the same place my fine jack

STEVE WALKER.

At \$10.00 to insure a living Colt.

He is a brown jack with white points, 3 years old in June and full 15 1/2 hands high. He was sired by Argon, King William, he by King Phillip. First dam a Black Satta Jennet; she was sired by King Phillip; 2d dam by Morecastle, he by Jim Porter. This jack has proved himself a fine sire. A number of his colts have sold for \$100 at weaning time.

Money due when the colt is foaled or mare parted with; lien retained on all colts.

P. W. LOGAN, Owner.

DORSEY GOLDDUST.

Standard No. 12052.

This young roadster stallion is an inbred Gold-dust. Foaled in April, 1887; is a bay, full 15 hands high and unexcelled in style, action, finish and disposition.

Full brother to Estel, 2:25, Corne, 3 years old trot 2:30 and Montrose, the speedy and premium colt of 88. Sired by Zilcanid Gold-dust 4:00 by Gold-dust 1:00, by Vermont Morgan, Clover related to Maud S., 2:08 1/2, and Johnston, 2:06 1/2, than any other stallion, the first 3 years old stallion to trot in public at fast 2:25, sire of Cigarette, dam of Kossuth Wilkes (the fastest mare of the W. L. family, record 2:14 1/2). First dam Florence, dam of Estelle 2:15, by Golden Mingo Chief, son of Giff's Comet Morgan.

Over 500 of the 230 performers have a strong infusion of Gold-dust and Morgan blood.

Dorsey Gold-dust will make the present season at my place 1/2 miles from Stanford on the Hustonville pike.

At \$15 to insure a living Colt.

Maures kept on reasonable terms. Personal attention given, but not responsible for accidents.

At same time and place, will make the season with one of Levi Hubble's best bred young jacks,

ROSCOE.

He is black with white points, nearly 15 hands high, full length, 3 years old, full 15 hands high. Sired by Joe Blackburn. First dam Dolly Williams by Royak Mammoth; 2d dam Rose Elmy by Stonewall Jackson; 3d dam Rose Elmy by John, his dam by Jim Porter; 4th dam Ellen Elmy by Mythe's Jennet, he by Comproline; 5th dam a fine black Jennet sold by Dr. Bennett, of Madison county, to Levi Hubble.

At \$10 for a living Colt.

A lien will be retained on colts for season.

F. REID, Stanford.

Chase for Indignation.

Miss Ophelia—What queer weather we are having this winter!

Gongolins—Yes, but if you remember, Miss Ophelia, the winter of 1859 was very much like it.

Miss Ophelia (who is "just 20")—Sir!!!—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Reason Enough.

"Well, well, Johnnie! What makes you wear your stockings wrong side out?"

"Why, papa, there's a hole on the other side."—Journal of Education.

Quite the Reverse.

"Is this a case of long standing, mama?"

"Oh, my, no, doctor! He ain't been on his feet for nigh onto six weeks."—Harper's Bazar.

A Story Without Words.

I.

Two miles from Lancaster on the Stanford pike

By General Knox, sire of 18 in the 230 list, 31 in 230 list. First dam by Bourbon Chief, sire of six from a 1854 to 1857; 2d dam a thoroughbred.

\$20 to insure.

Wyandotte 5526,

By Metropolitan. First dam by William Welch sire of Prince Imperial 2:25; Jeremiah 2:21, &c. 2d dam a thoroughbred.

\$20 to insure.

T. A. ELKIN, Lancaster.

BREECHLOADER.

This thoroughbred will make the season of 1891 at my farm on the Stanford and Millidgeville pike 6 miles from Stanford and 1/2 miles from Millidgeville.

At \$10 to insure a living Colt.

Money due when the colt is foaled or mare parted with. A lien retained on all colts until season money is paid.

Description:—Breechloader is a rich dark bay, with black points, heavy mane and tail, 15 1/2 hands high. His colts are large, fine and of solid color; can be seen at I. S. Tavis.

Pedigree:—No. 47, Breechloader, bay, foaled in 1880. By Imp. Belle 150.

First dam Nellie Viley, grandam of Binnie by Bob Johnson; 2d dam a mare by Alex. Churchill; 3d dam by Imp. Margrave, grandam of King Alfonso; 4th dam Mistleton by Cherokee; 5th dam Black-Eyed Susan by Tiger; 6th dam by Albert; 7th dam by Algerine; 8th dam by Grey Alfred; 9th dam a mare purchased in Virginia by Capt. Burbridge for breeding but whose pedigree is now lost; believed to be by American; 10th dam by Imp. Monkey; 11th dam by Imp. Medley; 12th dam by Imp. Shark; 13th dam Imp. Pearlheart.

Imp. Belle, sire of above horse and also Miss Woodford, Belvidere, The Lioness, &c., died lately. His get won last season \$10,000 and he stood second in the list of winning sires. He was 24 years old and has get won from 1887 to 1888 \$39,700, 202:50.

I will also stand at the same place my fine jack

STEVE WALKER.

At \$10.00 to insure a living Colt.

He is a brown jack with white points, 3 years old in June and full 15 1/2 hands high. He was sired by Argon, King William, he by King Phillip. First dam a Black Satta Jennet; she was sired by King Phillip; 2d dam by Morecastle, he by Jim Porter. This jack has proved himself a fine sire. A number of his colts have sold for \$100 at weaning time.

Money due when the colt is foaled or mare parted with; lien retained on all colts.

P. W. LOGAN, Owner.

DORSEY GOLDDUST.

Standard No. 12052.

This young roadster stallion is an inbred Gold-dust. Foaled in April, 1887; is a bay, full 15 hands high and unexcelled in style, action, finish and disposition.

Full brother to Estel, 2:25, Corne, 3 years old trot 2:30 and Montrose, the speedy and premium colt of 88. Sired by Zilcanid Gold-dust 4:00 by Gold-dust 1:00, by Vermont Morgan, Clover related to Maud S., 2:08 1/2, and Johnston, 2:06 1/2, than any other stallion, the first 3 years old stallion to trot in public at fast 2:25, sire of Cigarette, dam of Kossuth Wilkes (the fastest mare of the W. L. family, record 2:14 1/2). First dam Florence, dam of Estelle 2:15, by Golden Mingo Chief, son of Giff's Comet Morgan.

Over 500 of the 230 performers have a strong infusion of Gold-dust and Morgan blood.

Dorsey Gold-dust will make the present season at my place 1/2 miles from Stanford on the Hustonville pike.

At \$15 to insure a living Colt.

Maures kept on reasonable terms. Personal attention given, but not responsible for accidents.

At same time and place, will make the season with one of Levi Hubble's best bred young jacks,

ROSCOE.

He is black with white points, nearly 15 hands high, full length, 3 years old, full 15 hands high. Sired by Joe Blackburn. First dam Dolly Williams by Royak Mammoth; 2d dam Rose Elmy by Stonewall Jackson; 3d dam Rose Elmy by John, his dam by Jim Porter; 4th dam Ellen Elmy by Mythe's Jennet, he by Comproline; 5th dam a fine black Jennet sold by Dr. Bennett, of Madison county, to Levi Hubble.

At \$10 for a living Colt.

A lien will be retained on colts for season.

F. REID, Stanford.

Lincoln Stock Farm, McKINNEY, KENTUCKY.

THEY BREED ON. THEY BREED ON.

BELMONT CHIEF 8689.

Registered as Bob Link. Trial 2:15 1/2.

Sired by the great Belmont 64, sire of Nutwood 2:15 1/2, Fred Arthur 2:14 1/2, Wedgewood 2:10 and 30 in 30 list and sire of 25 daughters the dams of 31 in 30 list.

First dam Bettie Kinkaid by Contractor 1884, sire of Dr. West 2:17 1/2. Contractor was sired by Ajax, full brother to Orange Girl 2:20, by Hambletonian 10. Contractor's dam Lady Godfrey by Green's Hambletonian 158, full brother to Volunteer and Sentinel. Ajax sired 7 in 20 list.

Second dam full sister to D. Monroe 2:58 1/2, by Jim Monroe 3:15, sire of Lady Monroe 2:54, Kitty Bates 2:10, Monroe Chief 2:15, and 14 in 20 list. Jim Monroe by Alexander's Abdallah 15.

Third dam by Duval's Mambrino, son of Whip.

BELMONT CHIEF is a rich bay in color, was foaled in 1885; he stands full 16 hands high and is strictly a fine horse, smooth turned, of extra muscular development, showing great power. He has an excellent set of legs, flat, clean and hard in finish; the individual merit of this stallion in form, finish and action is fully up to and in keeping with his high breeding. His oldest colts are coming 3 years old and show great natural speed. He had a 2-year-old owned by E. W. Cribbs, Decatur, Mich., that went trials better than a 30 list year. I will pay \$500 to the breeder of the first 20 performer of his get since he has been owned by me.

BELMONT CHIEF will make the season of 1891 at my place near McKinney at

\$50 to insure or \$30 the season, with Return Privilege.

Mares kept on good grass at \$2 per month; owners' risk.

J. P. CROW, Proprietor.

Bellevue Stock Farm, Season of 1891.

BELLEVUE WILKES 13994.

(3-Year-Old Record 2:29 1/2 in a Race.)

Sired by the Great Red Wilkes 1740, sire of 7 in the 230 list, 35 in 230 list and grand sire of 7 in the 230 list, a showing never before equaled by any other horse, living or dead, at same age.

First dam Lady Cassell dam of Bellevue Wilkes 13994, by Volante 2:15, sire of St. Julien 2:15 1/2, etc.; 2d dam Miss Nodine by Hammond, son of Potter's Clay; 3d dam Wells' Star, dam of Artillery 2:15 1/2 and Modesty 2:20, by American Star 14; 4th dam by Bertrand.

Second dam Sallie (trial to wagon 2:25 in '76) by Thalhalla (son of Alexander's Abdallah and Fanny, dam of Waterwitch, dam of Mambrino, Gift 2:20, Vicking 2:15 1/2, Scotland 2:20, Wavell 2:20, Waterloo 2:17 and Spritte dam of 3 in the 230 list.

Third dam by Clark Chief 39 (sire of Crodie 2:14 and 5 others and the dams of Phyllis 2:15, Mojito 2:15, Wilcox 2:15, Coralard 2:15, and 17 others in 230 or better).

A glance at the above pedigree will readily show that Bellevue Wilkes is rich in the blood of speed producing lines, being by the great Red Wilkes (who by the records is the best son of the mighty George Wilkes, sire of 75 performers in 30 and better) and that his blood breeds on is demonstrated by being the grand sire of 7 in the 230 list at the age of 16.

An analysis of Bellevue's pedigree will show that it ranks among the best, tracing as it does to the mighty George Wilkes through his best son, Red Wilkes, twice to Alexander's Abdallah, one of the most prepotent sons of Hambletonian 10 and three times to Mambrino Chief.

Bellevue Wilkes is a horse of fine style, speedy conformation and a trotter of high order, having last fall at Terre Haute, Ind., trotted a half mile in 1:12, finishing a close second to the winner in 2:25 being timed by the Kentucky Jockey Club. He was sired by the late Peyton Emree, of Lincoln county, and has a double cross of Jim Porter. For information as to his breeding, call on Wm. Goehs, of Lincoln, or J. P. Embree, of Madison.

Bellevue Wilkes will make the season of 1891 at Bellevue Farm 1 1/2 miles east of Georgetown.

At \$50 Cash, with the usual Return Privilege.

Limited to 30 approved mares. Mares kept at reasonable rates, but not responsible for accidents should any occur.

N. B.—We will give \$500 to the first of his produce securing a record of 2:30 or better and \$200 to the first obtaining a record of 2:20 or better.

D. M. & A. S. BOWMAN, Burgin, Ky.

First dam Lady Cassell dam of Bellevue Wilkes 13994, by Volante 2:15, sire of St. Julien 2:15 1/2, etc.; 2d dam Miss Nodine by Hammond, son of Potter's Clay; 3d dam Wells' Star, dam of Artillery 2:15 1/2 and Modesty 2:20, by American Star 14; 4th dam by Bertrand.

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D. M. & A. S. BOWMAN, Burgin, Ky.

First dam Lady Cassell dam of Bellevue Wilkes 13994, by Volante

Things to Remember.

We find the following interesting list in the Ladies' Home Journal:

The estimated population of the world is 1,450,000,000.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

New York, Paris and Berlin all together have not so large an area as London.

At present there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world according to figures furnished by Rome.

On June 6th the earth is farther away from the sun than at any other time.

This country has 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wires—enough to reach 40 times around the globe.

Of the white population in America eight per cent. is unable to either read or write.

Farm lands in the United States, taking the country as a whole, occupy only 280 acres in every 1,000.

To complete their growth the nails of the left hand require 8 or 10 days more than those of the right.

A health adult, doing an ordinary amount of work, will require from 10 to 12 ounces of meat a day.

England has more women workers than any other country in proportion to population; 12 per cent. of the industrial class are women.

A grain of fine sand would cover 100 of the minute scales of the human skin, and yet each of these scales in turn covers from 300 to 500 pores.

From 90,000 to 100,000 hairs grow in a human scalp.

Nine hundred and fifty submarine telegraph cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe; their total length is over 89,000 miles.

There are about 105 women to every 100 men; 1 of the population of the world dies before the age of 17 years; only one in 1,000 lives to be 100 years old and only six in 100 reach 75.

A German biologist says that the two sides of the face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of 10, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

The McKinley bill has done for sugar what the agitation of Cobden did for the poor man's loaf in England. And the party whose leader declared in the campaign that he "despised cheapness" is now glorying in cheap sugar!

Free sugar is well, but the American people know the fearful price they were called upon to pay for it. The law which abolished the tax on raw sugar raised the taxes on every other tariff schedule an average of 33 1/3 per cent.

As part of the cost of free sugar the duty on beef, mutton and pork was raised 100 per cent; on building stone 100 per cent; on grain carpets more than 50 per cent; on woolen clothing over 50 per cent; on flannels the same; on glassware and lamp chimneys 50 per cent; on handkerchiefs nearly 60 per cent; on tin plates 120 per cent. And so on through the list—higher taxes and still higher through all the schedules.—New York World.

The last decade of every century is supposed to be loaded with trouble. Then thrones totter, kingdoms crumble and the nations go to war as if they had to. It must be confessed that so far all the indications for the last decade of the 19th century bear out this theory. The South American States are already in political or financial hot water, Ireland's affairs are inextricably tangled, Newfoundland is doing her best to bring on war between England and France, we are in difficulties with England over the seals, Italy has just opened out on us over the Mafia, France is hardening up her muscles for Germany, Russia is reaching for the Balkans again and Col. Ingersoll is still unconvinced. If there isn't a scrap somewhere this year it's a wonder.—Albany Argus.

A recent census bulletin shows that Alaskan seal fisheries are worth protecting, and her other fishing industries worth encouraging. The shipment of fur sealskins since 1867, the year in which Alaska was acquired, has reached \$33,000,000 and of other furs \$16,000,000; a total fur output of \$49,000,000. The salmon and cod fisheries have netted \$10,000,000 and the gold mines \$4,000,000; making the total product of the territory in the 23 years \$63,000,000; not a bad return on the original investment.

Jones—It is the most curious case on record. Brown—Tell me about it. Jones—Well, you see, he kissed his wife in the dark supposing it was her sister. She kissed him, supposing it was his brother. They embraced each other for 10 minutes before they discovered the state of affairs. Now they are both trying to get a divorce for kissing each other.

A prohibition leader, who appeared before an Alabama court to oppose an application for license to sell liquor, had the misfortune to drop from his pocket a bottle of the accursed stuff right under the eyes and noses of the tantalized adjournment. There was an immediate adjournment, presumably for the purpose of taking a snile.

A NORTHWESTERN VIEW.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON ON THE TARIFF SITUATION.

Protection—the Parent of Class Legislation—Capitalists the First Strikers—The Farmers Not Deceived by McKinley's So Called "Farmers' Tariff."

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Omaha, was recently in New York, and while there he was interviewed by a member of the Reform club upon the general situation in the northwestern states in reference to the tariff question and to the political agitation there among farmers.

"There is a disposition," said Mr. Morton, "among the farmers of the north-west to remedy the ills from which they are now suffering by resorting to class legislation. This class legislation is the logical result of the class legislation which has prevailed so long at Washington. The farmers have been in a more or less drowsy condition, intellectually, ever since the war, but they have gradually waked up, and have observed that congress has been artificially enhancing incomes for certain classes of citizens engaged in tariff protected industries. They have found out at last that protection to American manufacturers means the enhancement of incomes by guaranteeing to these manufacturers a monopoly of the American markets against all comers.

"Mr. Carnegie is the typical pecuniary individuality which protection has produced in this country. The average farmer does not think that any man can in thirty short years by his own industry add \$50,000,000 to the common wealth. He sees, however, that Mr. Carnegie has amassed such an amount in that time, and he concludes, logically enough, that if Carnegie has not added that sum to the common wealth, he must have taken from it. He sees further that he has taken it from the common wealth under the cover of law by the provisions of the protective tariff, and that in fact the tariff was instituted for the very purpose, under the guise of taxation, to take away from all of us for the benefit of a few of us.

"The farmer denounces this class legislation because it takes his class to enrich another class. He sees that incomes are thus artificially made greater by legislation; but the farmer, not able to control national legislation, concludes that state legislation can, by a point of reasoning, be used to reduce incomes. Hence, logically, we have the anti-railroad rate fixing laws in the northwestern states. The farmer says, 'If I can reduce the income of the railroads by lessening the cost of transportation I am indirectly enhancing my own.' It seems to me fair and safe to say that all legislation in the different states inimical to corporate capital is legitimately traceable to the protective tariff, which is to all class legislation in the states the first parent, as Adam is to mankind."

"Do you find that the opinion still prevails in the northwest that protection benefits the laborer?"

"That superstition is dead," said Mr. Morton. "Citizens of ordinary intelligence who have reflected upon the discontent of labor and the strikes which result from it see that this discontent and these strikes are also directly traceable to the protection system; for when capital demanded a protective tariff to encourage certain branches of industry it struck for higher profits. The capitalists who demanded from congress the statutes excluding foreign competition were the first 'strikers' in the United States. And so the laborer, seeing that the capitalist can strike for higher profits through the law making power of the government, naturally strikes for high wages. This is done sometimes by the old method of quitting work, and again, emulating capital, an appeal is made to congress to make eight hours a day. Congress has just as much economic power to make forty minutes an hour. There never was a legislative body, national or state, wise enough to define a day's labor."

"And what of the McKinley tariff law?"

"That is a threadbare subject, but there is one amusing feature in that law. The McKinley tariff differs from the Morrill tariff in that it permits nothing for the use of the United States government to come in free. Mr. McKinley said in a speech in Grand Rapids, Mich., in October, 1890, that as a just minded man it occurred to him that a government which enacted a law should be the first compelled to obey it. Therefore he had enforced the payment of duties upon all dutiable goods brought in from abroad for the use of the United States. And a Republican audience cheered this massive manifestation of statesmanship with great and sustained enthusiasm. The spectacle of our common Uncle Samuel taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another raised Republican protective hilarity to the highest intensity.

"The McKinley statescraft which provoked so much applause is only equalled by the finance of the man who, having leased a very highly decorated and expensive edifice for the purpose of keeping a saloon therein, was told that the rent was too high, and triumphantly replied: 'You don't know me. You don't understand my capacity. D—n it, I can drink enough myself to pay the rent!' Probably McKinley would have the United States government import enough for its own use to pay all the revenues."

"How is the farmer satisfied with the new duties on farm products? Do they help him?"

"The tariff being for the protection, allegedly, of American labor, the farmer wonders why cabbages are taxed three cents a head and sauerkraut put on the free list. He is afraid that in competition with the ignorant 'panper' krant makers of Canada the skilled labor and high art required in the manufacture of that delicacy may be lost to us. Again, the tax on sheep, mules and horses, with the bologna sausages on the free list, puzzles him. Five cents a dozen on eggs to prevent the paper pullets of Great Britain's dependencies from competing with the

American hen pleases him about Easter; but when incubation is completed chickens from hantam eggs do not prove any bigger than a year ago. Protection has not encouraged the breed to grow any larger. And so the chicken industry remains very little inspired to higher efforts, and hantams cannot grow into Plymouth rocks under protection any more than hantam statesmen from Indiana develop into far seeing and sagacious patriots."

A HEAVY INDICTMENT.

A French Opinion of Protection—The Many Robbed for the Few.

The high tariff agitation in France is calling forth such an opposition to protection as would not have been possible if the government had not been led away by our McKinleyism in the direction of higher taxation. An evidence of the opposition called forth by the French McKinleyism may be seen in a new magazine, Le Monde Economique, which has been recently established in Paris. This journal is resolutely opposed to the whole system of protection.

In a recent number of it M. Paul Beauregard draws such a true and heavy indictment against protection that it can be read with profit in our own land. The writer says:

We hold it as self evident that every protective measure is unjust, because such a system has for its object the enrichment of a small number of individuals at the expense of the others. When a duty is imposed upon wheat and meat the farmers may dispense with the improvement of their processes of culture, but consumers are obliged to pay more dearly for their food. This, therefore, is to take out of the pockets of all the profit which is given to the few. There is no process of reasoning which can show that this is not unjust.

Now, if this is the case with every restrictive tariff measure, what is to be thought when these protectionist claims reach the degree of extravagance which we see today? So long as the protected classes were not masters of the situation they simply pleaded that the state should let them live. They could not continue, they said, with their own resources—they must be helped. Would it not be an advantage to France to have within her borders a complete cycle of production, and not be tributary to any nation for its supplies? If the sacrifice was a burden, at least patriotism imposed it!

What do we see today? The same party, believing itself secure of a majority, has lost all moderation. Petition gives place to threats, which are speedily carried into execution. There is no longer a question of living at the expense of others, but of suppressing them and getting rid entirely of their competition. Deporable enough in itself, the protectionist reaction serves still further as the occasion, as the pretext, for struggles in which the strongest destroy the weakest. Such are the civil wars, which promote private vengeance.

What, we ask, must be the effect of such a spectacle upon public morality? Is it right that the state should become the distributor of fortunes to some at the expense of others? Do the protectionists reflect that by the side of the manufacturers and capitalists enriched or ruined there will be thousands of workmen, here plunged in misery, there the witnesses of or the sharers in a sudden and unjust prosperity?

From such a spectacle they will conclude that the state can do everything, that everything that it decrees is legitimate, that it is easy and right for it to secure the welfare of its favorites by drawing, whenever needed, upon the purse of others, and, arguing from their number, from their wants, from their precarious situations they will demand to be those favorites.

This is the open path to socialism, state socialism first and socialism unlimited afterward. Being accustomed to a moderate protective tariff, many have not been able to see this truth during the past thirty years, but now it is becoming as clear as daylight. The socialists have never been deceived in the matter. They have always pointed to protection as a practical application of their own theories, but an unjust one, as it operates for the advantage of the rich.

Another Tariff Trust.

The work of building up tariff trusts still goes on. One of the latest achievements in that line is thus reported by The Iron Age, a leading protectionist trade paper:

"The negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the manufacturers of strap and T hinges have resulted in the formation of a strap and T hinge association, which consists of the following concerns: Stanley works, McKinley Manufacturing company, E. W. Gilmore & Co., Lindsay & McCutcheon, C. Hager & Sons Hinge company. A new list has been adopted. The new prices represent an advance on the goods generally ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. on strap hinges and something like 20 per cent. on T hinges."

The old duty on these hinges was two and a half cents a pound, and was practically prohibitory, only \$2.37 worth of bolts, rivets, hinges and hinge blanks having been imported last year. McKinley made the trifling reduction of a quarter of a cent per pound, leaving the rate still substantially prohibitory, as may be seen from the fact that this hinge trust is able to raise prices from 5 to 20 per cent.

Thus one by one the industries of the country are combining to defeat the very competition which we are told that protection was designed to promote. An important trade paper has recently asserted that nine-tenths of the industries of this country are now controlled by trusts and combinations. Most of these are of course made by the tariff.

But let them go on and do their work. They are, as a Republican organ has said, "the deadly enemies of the protective system." These trusts are educating the people, as nothing else can, into a knowledge of protection and its benefits. Let the trusts multiply and prosper till the people rise in their might and crush out the whole protective system which fosters them.

WINTER FEEDING.

The Old and New Way of Wintering Range Cattle.

In everything there is a right and wrong way. Often the conditions are such that in following out the wrong way there is considerable profit, and after a while those engaged in the business come to believe that this really wrong way is in reality the right way. The range cattle industry at the out-start—and as a matter of necessity—was moved on this plan. Cattle were moved into the mountains and turned loose in the high valleys and parks and allowed to rustle. There was a certain percentage of loss each winter, varying in accordance with the amount of snow-fall and the severity of the cold. Prices ruled for years so high that the death losses only cut down the size of the dividends, while still leaving a handsome balance in the treasury.

So matters continued. The ranges became overstocked, and following this prices began to tumble. From bad the affairs and general finances of most cattle enterprises continued on the down grade, and failure after failure followed. At a certain period a few of the more enterprising stockmen began to cut hay for winter use. This was found to pay, and others followed in the same path. Their object in feeding was simply to give the poor animals sufficient food to pull them through alive, until they were able to begin to rustle again in the spring. This was all that was aimed at. No thought or care was given to improve the individual animal. The idea of the trade was that this would not pay. If the critter lived the summer and fall feed on the range would make it fit for market.

All this was wrong. However, until the farmer crowded in upon the open range, and fenced his homestead or pre-emption claim, things were allowed to drift along in this fashion of taking desperate chances and hoping the markets would mend. Rather than mending, the farmers' claims became more numerous and the range cattle industry more disastrous. Each year the cattlemen were obliged to cut more hay to pull the ever increasing number of weak animals through the winter. Still their object was simply to keep life in them until the grass was strong enough in the spring to build them up again. This, in a few brief words, is the outline of the range cattle industry. There is but little wonder that there have been so many dire disasters in the business.

That it pays always to do things right is exemplified in the winter feeding of range cattle as in other callings. By winter feeding we mean what the words imply, not the meager giving out of enough hay to simply prevent the weak animals from turning up their hoofs, but feeding so as to keep the animal in a healthy condition in where there is good clean money for the stockman. The humanitarian question does not enter into the present idea of the gain or loss of the present dollar, which is what the cattle growers are after. Fewer numbers and animals of larger frame and better condition and more weight are what give the best returns when the shipments are made.

A day or two ago the writer was going south from Denver, and on the car were two brothers returning to Archuleta county, having disposed of a good bunch of cattle at the top market price. In conversation we asked if there was not good clean money in winter feeding on this plan, and if they had ever given it a good trial. To our surprise and gratification they said the cattle they had just sold were winter fed, and every animal was given hay in plenty to hold it in healthy form.

The result was that in the spring they grew so much faster than the same grade of cattle that had been doing as best they could for themselves on the range, during the months of snow and ice, that when they were marketed they were 30 per cent. better and heavier animals, and brought from 30 to 40 per cent. higher price. When they started from home they thought they would have to go to Omaha or Kansas City to sell. While the yards in Denver were full of common range cattle that buyers did not want save at bottom figures, they made a quick sale at the top price, and were on their homeward way, leaving the owners of the common, non-winter fed stock seeking in vain for customers.

Yes, it pays to do everything in the right way. Now that the range cattle business has been curtailed within such narrow limits and the times not as they once were for the quondam cattle barons, those who do not adopt the genuine winter feeding plan can look forward to ultimate disaster and failure. Such is the handwriting on the wall.—Field and Farm.

Points of Interest.

When you set the hens for spring chickens this year take some dried tobacco leaves and line the nests with them. This will keep all lice and vermin effectually away from the nest as long as the hens sit. Sometimes when sitting hens leave their nests from unknown cause it is the vermin that drives them away.

If colts are kept in fields adjoining railroad tracks, where they see trains pass and repress constantly, there is little danger that they will be frightened afterward by railway trains.

Raise a few leaves of tobacco on your farm every year. The dried leaves will keep the vermin from hens' nests, and the leaves or stems steeped to a strong decoction with sulphur, four ounces of tobacco to one of sulphur, in a gallon of boiling water, will kill the sheep scab.

Canada is making marvelous progress in the live stock industry. We of the United States must stir ourselves to keep up.

Bulletin No. 11, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment station, is devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of anthrax or charbon.

N. Story, of Bozeman, was the first man who ever drove a herd of cattle from Texas to Colorado. He says stock raising is nothing like as profitable as it was formerly.

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SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared for a

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and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c.

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The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer is one of the few, if not the only one, absolutely free from such influences. It is the most honest, thorough, able teacher and exponent of truthful knowledge, of reliable data, free from partisan bias, fair, frank and explicit to such degree that one cannot but feel edified and capable of forming correct conclusions therefrom. Such a paper should be in every household. Sample copies can be obtained by addressing the publishers, at Cincinnati, O.

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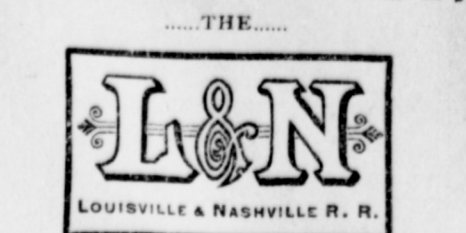
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" Mt. Sterling.....	7 30 pm	1 25 pm	7 30 pm
" Morehead.....			
" Olive Hill.....	9 03 pm	3 35 pm	9 03 pm
" Ashland.....	9 30 pm	3 55 pm	
" Catlettsburg.....	9 45 pm	5 30 pm	
" Huntington.....	1 07 pm	6 52 pm	

WEST BOUND.

Lve Huntington.....	1 10 pm	6 00 am	
" Catlettsburg.....	1 20 pm	6 15 am	
" Ashland.....	1 40 pm	6 35 am	
" Olive Hill.....	2 58 pm	8 47 am	3 45 am
" Mt. Sterling.....	4 32 pm	10 32 am	5 25 am
" Winchester.....	5 12 pm	11 45 am	7 15 am
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 15, 1891.

South-Bound.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
Ex. Sun.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.
Lve Cincinnati.....	8 10 a	8 00 p	2 20 p
Lve Covington.....	8 18 a	8 08 p	2 26 p
Lve Falmouth.....	9 48 a	9 16 p	3 50 p

W. P. WALTON.

EIGHT PAGES.

A Private Word With Democrats.

The race for auditor of State seems to have narrowed down to Richard C. Warren and the present incumbent, Maj. Norman. If we may judge by the utterances of our exchanges, this race now rivals in interest that for governor. There is reason for it, too. A deep-seated and sullen distrust on the part of the people respecting the past administration of this office gives to the contest over it an interest beyond its intrinsic importance. We mean to be plain about this matter, for plain speaking is badly needed. We shall try also not to be offensive.

Twelve years ago Gen. Fayette Hewitt was elected auditor by the Kentucky democracy. At the close of the term he was re-elected and again at the close of this second term. During this time Maj. Norman, the present auditor and candidate, was in the office at the head of its most important bureau, the closest friend, the most trusted and best paid lieutenant of his chief. During this time, also, "Honest Dick" Tate was treasurer of the State and engaged in leisurely and safely pillaging the treasury. The history of that shameful episode does not need to be repeated. Before the close of his third term Gen. Hewitt thought it advisable to resign the office. He did so only in name. His friend and right bower, Maj. Norman, by a stipulation made beforehand, was appointed to fill out his term. His brother, Virgil Hewitt, was made the assistant auditor. The old force of clerks, agents, &c., were retained, with but one or two exceptions. It is to-day practically the Hewitt administration. It will remain so the next term, if Maj. Norman is retained. We have no stones to throw at Fayette Hewitt. But the highest court in our State, in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Tate and his sureties, has said of his administration that but for culpable neglect of duty in the auditor's office the Tate robbery could not have been possible. Neither have we any stones to throw at Maj. Norman, but he is wearing the old clothes of Gen. Hewitt, and they smell of fire and Dick Tate. The urgent need, the universal wish for a general overhauling, sweeping and cleaning of this office, has not served even as a hint to the "Dynasty." Twelve years at the public trough has in no wise appeased its hunger. On the contrary, what a spectacle do we now behold! The office abandoned to the janitor and the rats, while the whole ship's crew of clerks, auditor's agents and what not, drawing all the while their \$3 to \$10 per diem, are careering gayly over the State on free passes and bawling, each of them, at every cross-roads. "A vote for Norman is a vote for vested rights and for ME!"

The plain people are sick of it. The democratic party is being put to the blush by it. Plainly, it has started a small breeze. Let the party managers, little and big, see to it lest what is now but a healthful breeze of private sentiment should swell into a cyclone of public wrath. Our old democratic craft is not assured of smooth sailing in any case. It may fare all the better if we keel haul it and scrape off the barnacles. Already "censorious, ill persons" are whispering darkly about the late crim. con. at Frankfort and seeking to father the 7 months' bastard on the Great Untried. The party, praise the Lord, is stout both of heart and loins, but two such burdens as the new constitution and a plundered treasury would break the back of Atlas.

The annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Virginia University was held in Louisville Monday night when Mr. Thomas Nelson Page added further laurels to his brow by responding very eloquently to the toast: "The Want of a History for the Southern People." The Courier-Journal publishes it in full together with the talented young Virginian's picture, which shows that time has wrought much change in his appearance since we knew him some 25 years ago.

Knowing the propensity of heirs to contest wills and charge that the testator was of unsound mind, Mr. Barnum had himself examined by a number of medical experts the day he was made and got their certificates that he was of "sound mind and disposing memory." He wanted his \$5,000,000 to go exactly as he wanted it and consequently took this precaution. The precedent is a good one for rich men to follow.

The republicans deny that the tariff is a tax and yet they are shouting vociferously over the reduction in the price of sugar that the removal of the tariff caused. If sugar sells at 2 cents a pound less without the tariff than with it who pays the difference? The consumer, of course. Then the tariff is a tax and a very heavy one in most instances.

The president has appointed Enos H. Nebecker, of Indiana, U. S. treasurer. This is a beautiful name to adorn the greenbacks, but if he will write it like old man Spinner did his, no one will know what it is.

DELEGATE MILLER denies the assertion that the members would not sign the constitution, and for that reason it had to go out simply with the name of the president attached, attested by the secretary, and says it was because a number of the members were not present at the proper time. This is rather of the nature of those explanations which are said not to explain. It was the duty of every member to be there, the State paid them to be there and their absence can only be explained by a desire on their part to dodge the issue. The present constitution was signed by all of the members but Garrett Davis and it went forth with the moral support of its framers. Besides it is customary that such instruments should be so signed. The omission in the present case will cost the new constitution some more votes, which at the present writing looks like it will not be able to lose. It can not be denied that many of the delegates themselves are dissatisfied with numerous and sundry of the provisions.

GROVER CLEVELAND made a speech at a Jefferson day celebration in New York. Among other good things he said: "If a partisan is correctly defined as one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest, I must plead guilty to the charge of being a democratic partisan, so long as the democracy is true to its creed and traditions, and so long as conditions exist which, in my understanding, make adherence to its doctrines synonymous with patriotism. This will not be enjoyable reading for the mugwumps but the true blue will think the more of him for it. Mr. Cleveland counseled a continuance of the campaign of education and the weeding out of the party those who, claiming fellowship with us, needlessly and often from the worst of motives, seek to stir up strife and sow discord in its councils."

THE Louisville Post, the Hopkinsville Kentuckian, the Anderson News and numerous other papers have in the last few days published highly flattering, though no less appreciated, notices of our recovery, which we wish all our readers could see, but modestly forbids a reproduction, tho' we must be permitted to print this from our good friend Richardson, of the Glasgow Times, since the last part of it expresses how we feel about the kind expressions that have come from nearly every paper in the State: "That Editor Walton, of the INTERIOR JOURNAL, is again in the harness is a matter of congratulation to the whole Kentucky press. Walton is a prime favorite with every newspaper man in the State and it was almost worth his while to get sick to learn what they think of him and read what they say of him."

THE Courier-Journal is waging a relentless war upon the patchwork concern constructed by the late con. con.; the Owensboro Messenger will open up against it unless it is demonstrated that the new is an improvement on the old constitution; the Covington Commonwealth is against it, likewise the Hopkinsville Kentuckian, and so are numerous other influential papers. From all we can gather the people are dead against it, too, though every delegate that we have seen asserts to the contrary and predicts its approval by a tremendous majority. The latter have not been among the people long enough to know, or they would whistle another tune. Perhaps they are whistling anyhow to keep their courage up.

THE Executive Committee of the Kentucky Press Association has arranged the programme for the Paducah meeting, which occurs June 4th. President Urey Woodson will respond to the welcoming address and Oliver J. Cromwell, D. E. O'Sullivan, Arch Pool, Pat McDonald, Dan M. Bowmar and others are down for papers. The annual oration will be delivered by T. H. Arnold, of the Middlesboro News and the poem by T. G. Watkins of the Courier-Journal. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Edw. W. Leigh, Assistant Secretary of State, writes that the programme is far from complete and that he will arrange one of the best yet enjoyed.

THE president and his party are swinging the circle in the finest railway train ever seen. Mr. Harrison gets in a speech wherever it will do the most good, tho' it must be confessed that they are not great speeches. Down at Jonesboro, Tenn., he got funny and quoting from Scripture said, parenthetically: "My postmaster general is near and if I fall into error he will correct me." This wonderful piece of wit is said to have produced great laughter among his hearers. It is very funny and we shall expect each of our readers to break forth in violent fits of cachennation.

THE Kentucky contingent got left on the revenue agency, relinquished by Mr. Wilmore and there will be some more disgruntled individuals, to whose number the distribution of the spoils is rapidly adding. The fortunate man is Clarence Moore, of West Virginia, a young friend of the Commissioner, who wanted to fix up a few fences for himself for future use.

MR. J. B. MARTIN, the excellent gentleman from Barren, has addressed a letter to the democracy of the State asking its endorsement of his candidacy for clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Martin made a gallant race for the nomination before and his friends are as warm for him now as then.

NEWSY NOTES.

—Owensboro is \$16,000 in debt.
—The president has accepted Treasurer Huston's resignation.
—Mrs. Halford, wife of the president's private secretary, is dead.
—W. H. McDoel has been appointed general manager of the Monon.
—Tom Mitchell, colored, was crushed to death by the cars at Harrodsburg.
—Gentry Butler and Hampton Nelson were hung at Sumpter, S. C., for murder.

—Alex Foote, who murdered J. J. Meadows, was taken from jail at Princeton, Va., and hung by a mob.
—The Washington Star remarks that Italy has a fruit standing army of about 50,000 men in the United States.
—The News says that the construction of the Jellico, Beattyville & Ashland railroad will be begun in the early summer.

—Since March 15, 15,000 tons of sugar has been shipped from Hawaii to this country.

—Elizabeth, N. J., suffered a fire loss of \$250,000. It was in the business portion of the city, and there were many narrow escapes.

—The negro, Bates, who shot Brake-man Cruise, near Somerset, barely escaped lynching when he was arrested and brought to town.

—S. W. Chase, chairman of the "People's Party," says Judge W. Q. Gresham will be the party's candidate for president in 1892.

—Gen. Francis B. Spinola, the aged Congressman from New York city, died in Washington. He was long influential in New York politics.

—Gov. Morris, dem., has instituted legal proceedings against Bulkley, who is usurping the office of governor of Connecticut. The case will come off the 24th.

—At a lumber camp near Reno, Ark., Jack Cassidy crushed his wife's skull with a club, and killed two men who interfered, and was then himself shot and killed.

—It will take an army of experts three weeks to count the millions upon millions of silver dollars in the vaults at Washington, made necessary by a change of treasurers.

—The presidential party proper consists of 13 persons. They departed on the 13th on the month, at midnight. It is to be hoped the superstition attached to the number will not find vent on this occasion.

—The McCaull Opera Co. has canceled its dates at St. Paul, Minn., on account of the passage by the legislature of the bill to prohibit women appearing in tights on the stage. They did not care to appear in bloomers or dresses.

—Hon. Myer Wiel, member of the last legislature from Paducah, died of cerebral inflammation, Monday, aged 61. He had lived in Paducah most of the time since he came from Germany, and was highly thought of by its citizens.

—Sunday night Lucas Corn, the wayward son of Elder Corn, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in jail at Harrodsburg, where he has been imprisoned for some days for burglarizing his father's house a few weeks since.

—A dispatch from Somerset says railroad officials declare that the division will not be removed from that place. The company has accepted the 62 acres of available land upon which to erect a new round house, shops and additional side-tracks.

—The University Club at Louisville has made an assignment. It was preparing to build a handsome house when a by-law was adopted prohibiting card playing. This action was opposed by many of the most active members and the result was a split which wrecked the club.

—According to the report made at the meeting of the grand lodge this week at Louisville, the Knights of Honor order has paid out in the 18 years of its existence, \$9,000,000 for sick benefits and \$34,513,367.60 for death benefits. The membership is 136,126. The average cost to the member is \$1.25 a month.

—When John Estep, a horse thief, returned to his home in Pulaski, after serving a sentence of two years, his neighbors celebrated the event by hanging him, with the hope of scaring him from the section. They left him up too long and when cut down he was apparently dead. He revived, though, and striking for tall timber, has not been heard of since.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—The Advocate says Albert Hommel, of Danville, and Miss May G. Talbott, of Williamsburg, will be married on the 19th. The prospective bride is a sister of Miss Dovie Talbott, of this county.

—The meeting that Rev. Ben Helm is conducting at Rowland, assisted by "Bro. Joe" Hopper, is growing in gracious results. The church is crowded nightly and Wednesday night 8 came forward and professed religion. The meeting will continue till further notice.

THE big tannery at Middlesboro, which covers 45 acres, commenced operations Wednesday. It is the largest in the world, and belt leather only will be tanned.

A Queer Lawsuit.

A man in Newark, N. J., bought a clock. The family up stairs refused to buy one, as they could hear his strike. He set his clock half an hour ahead of time, and they now sue him for so doing and causing them to arise too early.—Detroit Free Press.

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This question is easily answered. Because they are constantly offering new, choice goods at prices that are bound to sell them. All attempts at local competitors to prevent us from offering the latest and most popular brands of goods at unquestionably

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The following items sold by all competitors at 25 per cent. more: Men's Suits at \$3, worth \$5; Men's black Worsted Suits at \$5, worth \$9; Men's all wool Cassimere Suits in light colors \$9, worth \$14; Boys' Suits, long Pants, from \$2.50 upwards. Our line of knee suits is complete, such as Jerseys, Tricots, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds at astonishingly low prices. Children's knee pants from 25c up. Special bargains in Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, &c. All Calicoes will be sold at 3c a yard for this week only at

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. R. Penny, Stanford, Ky.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at A. R. Penny's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Indiana, writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver troubles, indigestion, flatulence and stomach, of some place, says: 'Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man.' J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: 'Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 35c a bottle at A. R. Penny's drug store.'

The protection organs are praising the McKinley Bill for wiping out the tariff on sugar and saving the consumers of the country \$50,000,000 a year. If free sugar is a good thing, what's the matter with free blankets, free carpets, free gloves, free cloaks &c.? Every word of commendation which the high-tariff papers bestow upon free sugar is a slap at protection.—Kansas City Star.

The Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago and is the only line running Through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill. and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Mackinaw and the

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Between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada. The road is one of the oldest in the State of Ohio and the only line entering Cincinnati over 25 miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety.

Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Toledo.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

Action on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest mildest, surest, 30 doses 25 cents. Samples free at A. R. Penny's, Stanford.

Wilkes' Colt \$3,500.

E. H. Barnum, of Maitland, Mo., writes under date of Oct. 24th as follows: "I enclose you order for Quin's Ointment. The bottle I received from you some time since has saved a fine Wilkes' Colt for me worth \$3,500. It is a grand remedy." Ask your druggist for it.

Thousands Poisoned.

In a recent work on Heart Disease, Dr. Franklin Miles—the noted specialist—gives many new and startling facts. Thousands of people are slowly poisoning themselves, weakening themselves, by the use of tea, coffee, tobacco and alcohol. These are Heart Whips, causing it to beat rapidly, thus gradually wearing it out, producing shortness of breath when exerting, faints in side and shoulder, hungry and faint spells. Finally heart failure and sudden death. For weakened and irritated hearts the press every where highly recommends the New Heart Cure discovered by Dr. Franklin Miles, which is for sale at A. R. Penny's, Stanford.

The Wonderful Tower.

The highest structure in the world is Eiffel Tower, at Paris, 1,000 feet high. But the great discovery of Dr. Franklin Miles is certain to tower far above it in promoting human happiness and health. This wonderful nerve medicine builds up worn-out systems, cures fits, spasms, headache, nervous prostration, dizziness, sleeplessness, monthly pains, sexual troubles, etc. Mrs. John R. Miller, of Valparaiso, Ind., and J. D. Taylor, of Logansport, Ind., caused 21 pounds a month while taking it. Finely illustrated treatise on "nervous diseases" and sample bottle of the Restorative Nerve, free at A. R. Penny's who guarantees it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



ROBT. FENZEL,

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WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

All Work Warranted. Fine Watches a Specialty. I will take old gold or silver in exchange for goods. (Stanford, Ky.)

STRAW HATS.

An Elegant Line

Just Opened.

NO OLD GOODS IN STOCK.

Stagg & McRoberts.

—GO TO—

J. B. FOSTER'S

—FOR—

New York Seed Potatoes,

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS,

Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

MEANS BUSINESS.

Your account is due and ready. Call and settle and oblige A. R. Penny.

PERSONAL POINTS.

DR. W. I. LETCHER, of Danville, was here yesterday.

MISS SALLIE DUDDERAR has returned from a visit to Louisville.

MISS LUCIE BEAZLEY has returned from a visit to Louisville.

MAJ. JOHN D. HARRIS, of Madison, was in town Wednesday.

MR. W. G. FOX, of Denver, Col., is the guest of his cousin, F. K. Tribble.

T. M. GOODKNIGHT, Esq., went to Mt. Vernon on legal business yesterday.

MRS. JOS. SALLINGER, of Paris, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Max Manes.

MRS. A. G. EASTLAND has returned from a visit to relatives at Lexington.

MISS JENNIE GOGGIN, of Garrard, is the guest of Misses Betsie and Fox Pennington.

MRS. G. N. BRADLEY has been visiting her son, Mr. R. C. Bradley, in Harrodsburg.

CAPT. R. G. CRAIG is at Flat Rock, Bell county, funning with the finny tribe.

L. M. REID, of Hustonville, has again resumed his position as clerk at the Myers House.

MR. A. A. WARREN was in Louisville this week, representing Hope Lodge in the K. of H. meeting.

MR. A. R. PENNY is spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. R. B. Mahony, at Columbia, Tenn.

MRS. J. B. CHAMBERLAIN and daughter, Miss Ana, of Junction City, have been visiting Mrs. Fokle T. Courts.

MISS JENNIE FAULKNER and Jane Walker, of Garrard, will arrive this evening to visit Mrs. George H. Bruce.

MR. S. H. BAUGHMAN went down to Louisville yesterday to look after his flyers, in charge of Scott Farris, at that place.

MR. A. URBANSKY was in town Wednesday and expressed himself much pleased with the Louisville Store's business.

MR. H. C. THOMPSON has moved his family from Providence to London, where he will likely again go into the coal business.

MISS DOVIE TALBOTT has returned from a visit to her sister, Miss Mary, at Williamsburg, who has recovered from her spell of fever.

THE Richmond Climax says that Dr. J. B. S. Frisbie, of Kirksville, is dangerously ill, but we hope he will pull through all right.

MRS. GEORGE D. WEAREN, accompanied by Master Barnes and little Miss Janie and Miss Marnie Allord went to Louisville Tuesday.

MR. JAMES HOUSE, of Gentry county, Mo., who has been visiting his brother, Thomas House, returned home yesterday. This is the first time these brothers have met for 35 years.

MR. AND MRS. L. C. ALCORN, of Greensburg, passed through Tuesday to Lancaster to visit relatives. "Wink" is growing fleshier while his already handsome wife is getting better looking.

MRS. BELLE BURNSIDE passed back to Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, on her return from the burial at Paint Lick of aged father-in-law, Mr. Jack Burnside, aged 78. Only two children survive him, Mrs. McLain and J. G. Burnside.

MR. JOHN G. PULLIAM, who used to hold a case in this office and who is well known in this section, took a prize at a "Zoological party" at Harrodsburg. The paper from which we got our information failed to state what kind of a wild beast the young man represented.

CITY AND VICINITY.

BORN, to the wife of J. L. Totten, a girl.

FOR RENT.—Two gardens. Apply at this office.

SEE our new chaises, gingham, black hem-stitched India linens, Pongese, black lawns, &c. Severance & Son.

ACCORDING to actual count there are as many Walter A. Wood machines in this county as all other makes combined.

My line of clothing can't be beat. Come and look. Prices 25 per cent. less than any house in Lincoln county. Joe S. Jones.

HAVING changed my stock back to my old stand on Depot street, I will be glad to have my old friends as well as new ones call and see me. B. F. Rout.

MR. A. C. SINE is making many improvements in his cottage on Main street. A verandah, a bay window or two and other changes will make it unrecognizable even to the man who built it.

I WILL have no opening this Spring, but I have on hand and will continue to keep a very handsome stock of millinery which I invite the ladies of this vicinity to call and see. Mrs. Katie Elkin.

FRESH lot of Zeigler Bros.' shoes at S. H. Shanks'.

FRESH Landreth's garden seeds at W. B. McRoberts'.

DELIGHTFUL room for rent. Mrs. P. P. Nunneley.

FLOWER crocks of every description at A. A. Warren's Model Grocery.

WANTED, 100,000 pounds wool. Highest cash market price. A. T. Nunneley, Stanford.

Go to Joe S. Jones' Cash Bargain Store and get one of those fine books, 25c, just from auction.

COL. WELCH was the fortunate winner of the 500 set of harness raffled off by W. R. Carson & Son.

HOUSEKEEPERS in want of table linens, napkins, towels, lace curtains and scrim should examine our stock. Severance & Son.

MR. F. M. WARE will act as my agent at McKinney and will pay the highest cash price for wool. See one of us before selling. A. T. Nunneley.

FOR RENT.—A couple of houses in Rowland, with four rooms each, property of M. Peyton. Good yards and plenty of water and conveniently located. W. A. Tribble.

THE attention of the East Enders is called to the advertisement of W. E. Perkins. He has recently located at Crab Orchard and intends to sell his goods at such prices as to make it to their interest to buy of him.

THE water works people tell us that owing to the engagements of their engineers elsewhere they have not been able to begin work, but will soon. They promised to begin April 1 and have water in town through their main August 1st.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, ATTENTION.—A meeting of Hope Lodge, No. 19, K. of H., will be held at Odd Fellows Hall Friday night, April 17, 1891, at which the presence of every member is desired. By order of the Dictator. A. A. Warren, Reporter.

THE Middlesboro Democrat is fighting the "bloody British" with a relentless hand. It says that they have made about all they expect to out of suckers at the "Magic City" and are now preparing to boom Arthur and Harrogate, on the Tennessee side of the mountain.

WE are glad to learn that Rev. Allen Butt has not lost his mind, as at first reported. He suffered paralysis of the tongue and his inability to make himself understood led to the belief that his mind was gone. He is better now but as he is 85 years of age he can not last long.

MR. J. H. MILLER, who received a flattering call to become a candidate for the legislature, declines for personal reasons, much to the regret of his friends who know his democracy and recognize his other sterling qualities. He says there never was a time when the best man was greater needed to go to Frankfort, and we hope soon to announce that one has been found.

THE City Council submits a report of the resources and liabilities of the city which shows that the resources exceed the liabilities \$3,813.53, \$460.53 of which is cash. It may be hardly fair to estimate the turnpike and other stocks at par though the county paid dollar for dollar within a year for same. There are two items that might have been made more explicit but that is a small matter when the report is so good.

WANTS A PARDON.—Samuel Teeters, father of William Teeters, who shot Marshal Newland and got four years in the penitentiary on a compromise, was over from Garrard this week trying to get signatures to a paper asking Gov. Buckner to pardon his son. He met with little or no success. It is generally conceded that Teeters should serve at least his entire sentence for his cowardly crime. If officers are not protected when they are doing their duty, we had as well dispense with them.

THE L. & N. will begin a short while to lengthen the switch at this place some 250 or 300 feet and it is more than probable that several warehouses will be built along the extension. The firm of B. K. & W. H. Wearen propose to build a large coal house, while Mr. George D. Wearen is contemplating the erection of an immense warehouse for his various kinds of business. Mr. J. B. Higgins has made preparations to build a large house for his coal and other business and will begin at once to do so, on the lower portion of the switch.

A POCKET-BOOK containing \$35 was stolen from Mr. M. F. Elkin's residence about dark Monday evening. The family was out watching a bicyclist perform and Mr. Elkin saw a person leave the house, but he paid no attention to him nor thought of him again till the pocket-book was found to be missing. The money belonged to Mrs. Elkin and was the fruit of her hard county court day's work. Marshal Newland was informed Tuesday morning and has since been watching out for the thief. The pocket-book was found not far from the house, but of course it was empty. A number of colored boys, whose actions have been suspicious to Mr. Newland, have been searched, but no clue has yet been found.

BEST indigo blue prints only 5 cents per yard, at Cash Bargain Store. Joe S. Jones.

A. T. NUNNELLEY has moved his shoe and harness shop to his livery stable on Depot street.

SEE A. T. Nunneley's binders before you buy as he is representing The Wm. Deering Co., the best made.

READ.—Joe Severance, Jr., is agent for the Walter A. Wood harvesting machines. Ask your neighbor as to their merits.

NOW is the time for Spring cleaning, for wall paper, alabastine and ready mixed paints. Go to W. B. McRoberts' for them.

25 DOZEN ladies' and misses' blouses and boys' waists, opened this morning. Severance & Son.

OUR gents' furnishing department is full of choice things in shirts, drawers, underwear, night shirts, neck ties, socks, &c. Severance & Son.

OLD Aunt Easter Shanks, the old colored woman who used to sit around her home on Lancaster street asleep most of her time, died Wednesday of cancer.

READ the history of the wonderful life of Showman Barnum, to be found in this issue. He made his millions by advertising. Go thou and do likewise.

A FELLOW named Charles Capeharte, employed by Idol & Proctor, Danville, worked the citizens of Williamsburg by means of forged notes, &c., and on being arrested and held in jail for \$200 with Dr. J. G. Moore as surety, skipped for parts unknown. It is said that he is behind with his firm \$300.

THE dwelling belonging to Mr. J. R. Russell, of the Halls Gap vicinity, was burned Tuesday morning, together with the entire contents. A defective flue was the cause and several members of the family barely escaped being caught by the falling timbers. His wife, who was very ill, was frightfully so severely that she is now in a precarious condition. There was no insurance and the loss, which was Mr. R.'s all, falls very heavily on him.

DR. HALL, who created such a favorable impression here as a lecturer a few months ago, has been secured by the Christian Endeavor for a return date. The subject of his lecture will be "Happy Homes," and it will be delivered in Walton's Opera House, April 30th. The press all over the country is high in praise of the lecturer and the Georgetown Times of this week says that "Happy Homes" is brimful of eloquence, wisdom and wit.

THE Central Kentucky Medical Association met in the Circuit Court room at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, with Dr. T. A. Meredith, of Burgin, vice-president, in the chair. There were present 25 members, representing the counties of Mercer, Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Rockcastle and Lincoln, as follows: Dr. T. O. Meredith, Burgin; Dr. H. Brown, Dr. Ed Alcorn, Hustonville; Dr. Fayette Dunlap, Dr. John C. Bogle, Dr. E. M. Green, Jr., Danville; Dr. H. C. Cartwright, Dr. W. Jasper, Junction City; Dr. Wm. Webb, Bryantsville; Dr. Davis, Salvisa; Dr. Powell Lapsley, McAfee; Dr. Jackson Brown, Mt. Vernon; Dr. J. W. Purdom, Mitchellsburg; Dr. J. S. Wesley, Middleburg; Dr. D. L. Fry, Kirksville; Dr. J. F. Peyton, Dr. L. B. Cook, Dr. H. Reid, Dr. Steele Bailey, Dr. J. G. Carpenter, Dr. C. Fowler, Stanford; and by invitation the druggists and dentists of the city.

Dr. Bailey delivered an address of welcome, in which he accounted the many advancements made by this association, and he trusted the future for its yielding corresponding results in the field of scientific investigation.

Dr. E. M. Green, Jr., of Danville, opened the regular debate with a paper on "Hemorrhoids," with special reference to treatment. This brought out a lively discussion from nearly every member. Upon reassembling at 1 1/2 o'clock p. m., a recess having been taken for dinner, Dr. Ed. Alcorn, of Hustonville, read the report of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynecology, after which Dr. Carpenter, of Stanford, read a paper entitled "Lessons from a Post Mortem." The discussion of the two papers was then considered together and most of the afternoon was occupied in this way.

There was a nice exhibition of new instruments, books, pathological specimens and new remedies. The president made the following appointments:

Section on Practical Medicine, report in July next, by Dr. Purdom, of Mitchellsburg.

Section on Anatomy and Surgery, in October, by Dr. J. G. Carpenter, Stanford.

Section on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in January, 1892, by Dr. H. Plummer, Harrodsburg.

Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology, in April, 1892, by Dr. Fayette Dunlap, Danville.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be "Dysentery, its Etiology and Treatment," by Dr. Powell Lapsley, of McAfee.

Delegates were appointed to the American Medical Association, which meets in Washington City, May 5, 6 and 7, prox. After a vote of thanks to the doctors of Stanford for their courtesy, the association adjourned to meet in Harrodsburg on the 3d Wednesday in July next.

Look.—Early Rose and Burbank Irish potatoes, Northern Brazil Sweet potatoes and onion sets just arrived. B. F. Rout, Depot street.

CALIFORNIA dried Peaches, Apricots, Apples, mixed and straight Pickles and dried Beef Hams just received at A. A. Warren's "Model Grocery."

BEAUTIFUL weather has prevailed for a week, yet we haven't heard of a farmer planting corn, owing perhaps to the wetness of the ground.

OWING to the failure of the K. C. to arrive, Miss Ella Watson, fearing her mail would not go, sent it over here from Lancaster by her assistant, Mr. Eph. Brown.

THE L. & N. announces the completion of its road to Big Stone Gap. This opens a fine territory and also gives us another line to the seaboard more direct than any other.

CAPT. J. B. DOUGLAS has a spring chicken that has two months and which eats with both. It is a curiosity indeed, but, by the way, most any kind of a spring chicken would be a curiosity at the present time.

SEVERAL people think that the council has allowed an election day for its successors to pass unnoticed, but they are mistaken. The last election was held on the 1st Saturday in April, 1890, and the board has yet a year to serve.

ON account of the engine springing a leak, the K. C. did not leave Rowland till 11 o'clock yesterday, but with its fast flying propensities it is probable that it was not much late when it reached Richmond. Hasn't the L. & N. got more than one engine?

THE young ladies of the Literary Class will hold a Claucer meeting at the College this, Friday, evening, at 2 o'clock. The alumnae, members of the board of trustees, the clergy, all teachers and such others as feel an interest in literary matters are invited. This will be a literary and musical treat and will conduce to the pleasure of those invited.

THE malpractice suit of H. A. Pleasants against Dr. Steele Bailey was called at 10:30 o'clock yesterday by Judge Morrow, who was promptly on the bench at the appointed hour. Little difficulty was had in securing a jury and the panel was soon made up as follows: W. L. Dawson, Sidney Dunbar, William Perkins, Joe Swope, G. R. Engleman, G. M. Givens, J. P. Goode, John Myers, W. S. Wigham, Matt Sandidge, J. B. McKinney and P. S. Hughes. Col. Bradley being unable to attend the plaintiff is represented by Col. R. J. Breckinridge, Robert Harding and F. F. Robbitt; Dr. Bailey has Col. Welch, Judge Sausley and Miller & Owsley. The testimony is progressing rapidly and the case will likely get to the jury to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ky. Association Races.

AT LEXINGTON

Will Commence April 28

And Close May 11. Twelve Days.

Five Grand Races Each Day.

Commence at 2 o'clock, standard time.

Reduced Fare on All Railroads.

Electric cars run directly to the gate.

J. B. FERGUSON, J. F. ROBINSON, Secretary, President.

Denmark Chief.

This handsome young stallion will be permitted to serve a few mares.

At \$10 to Insure a Living Colt.

He is a bay, 15 1/2 hands high, 3 years old and is a typical saddle. He is by Hutchinson Chief, No. 12, sired by Messenger Chief. Hutchinson Chief's first dam by Sentinel, 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah, 3d dam by Red Jacket. Messenger Chief by Abdallah Pilot, 1st dam by Mambrino Messenger, 2d dam by Mambrino Chief, 3d dam by Imp. Napoleon.

Denmark Chief's 1st dam was sired by Sunpter Denmark, he by Goddard's Denmark, he by Games & Cromwell's Denmark, he by the race horse Denmark, he by Imp. Hedgeford. His 2d dam was by On Time, 3d dam by Red Lion.

I will also stand at same place my fine mule jack

PRINCE, JR.,

By Hubble's Prince, the sire of Brigholi and Joe Blackburn.

At Eight Dollars to Insure.

Mares parted with forfeits the insurance.

L. D. GARNER, Crab Orchard, Ky.

RINCOLD.

BY METROPOLITAN 1372,

Son of Kyslyk's Hambletonian.

Dam, JOETTE, by Blood Chief, 792, Sire of Fannie Robinson, 2 2054.

Metropolitan, by Kyslyk's Hambletonian, dam Hyacinth by Volunteer, grandam Clara, dam of Dexter and Dictator, by Seely's American Star. Metropolitan is acknowledged to be one of the best and by many the very best bred stallion ever foaled. His full sister Reina Victoria, sold at the McFerran sale for \$7,250, highest price ever paid for a brood mare at public sale. Two fillies by Metropolitan, neither of which were ever hooded single, sold at public sale for \$1,325, averaging \$662.50.

Blood Chief, by Blood's Black Hawk, dam Miss Duncan by Scott's Highlander, grandam by Aratus, 3d dam by Timoleon Blood Chief's sire Wootley Jim 29, Fannie Robinson 2 2054 and Chief 2 2154. Blood's Black Hawk sired the dams of Von Aratus 2 1952 and Almont, Jr., 2 20 and grandam of Belle Bradford 2 200 and Proteus 2 18.

Kingold is 15 1/2 hands high and extremely fine and stylish. Will make the season of '91 at my stable at Moreland, 4 miles North of Hustonville, on the Hustonville and Danville pike, at \$10 to Insure a Living Colt. Lien retained on all colts. Mare is retired to another horse or traded money will be due. Grass furnished at \$2.50 per month. Care taken to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility assumed.

I have employed O. A. Hoover of Kingsville, Pa. to drive for me this season. He has put 9 horses in the 2 30 list. I have a splendid track and will handle a few horses besides my own at reasonable prices. For particulars address

13-210 W. S. WIGHAM, Moreland, Ky.

MAPLE SHADE BREEDING FARM.

E. P. FAULCONER, Danville, Boyle County, Ky.

ABDALLAH MAMBRINO 3715, \$100 the Season.

HAVELOK 5131, \$50 to Insure.

QUININE S. 11048, \$40 to Insure.

TURNER, SHETLAND PONY, \$10 to Insure.

ABDALLAH MAMBRINO 3715, sire of Geneva S. 2 1054, Bettie Jones 2 1954, Mattie H. 3 y. o. 2 2454, Bettie Mc 2 20, Quinine S. 2 2054, Soto 2 2154, Effie Thornton 2 32 and dams of Charleston 2 27, Lady Gay 2 2754, Wilkesmont 2 28, Wadonna 2 2854, Telephone 2 2354, Sigma 2 2454, etc., etc. Bay horse, 16 hands high, foaled 1885. 1st dam Silverlock [dam of Silverone 2 1954]

LECTURER 10582, brother to Azmoor 2 2454. Sired by ELECTIONEER. Sire of Sunol [3] 2 1054, Palo Alto 2 1254, Manzanita [4] 2 16, Anceco 2 1654, Norval 2 1754, Adair 2 1754, Bell Boy 2 1954, Antelope 2 1954 and 53 more 2 30 performers. Bay horse, 16 hands high, foaled 1886. 1st dam Manie C., dam of Alcyon 2 2454.

SILVER CHIMES 6813, brother to Silverone 2 1054. Sired by ALCYON 2 2454, record 2 27. Sire of Alcyon 2 2454, Lona 2 1754, Golden Rod 2 1954, Silverone 2 1054, Quartermaster 2 2154, Frons 2 2454, etc., etc. Bay horse, 16 hands high, foaled 1885. 1st dam Silverlock [dam of Silverone 2 1954]

HAVELOK 5131 by PRINCEPS 5 56, sire of 24 in 2 30 list. By Woodford Mambrino 2 2154. Bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1885. Dam Lotie, record 2 28 [full sister to Effie Deans 2 2554] by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10, sire of Dexter 2 1754, Nettie 2 15. Sire of 41 2 30 trotters and the dams of 72.

Grand sire of Maud S. 2 0854, Jay Eye See 2 10, St. Julien 2 1154, Masey Cobb 2 1354, Harry Wilkes 2 1354, Goldsmith Maid 2 14, Clingstone 2 14 and about 900 others in 2 30 list.

QUININE S. 11048, record 2 2054 and sister to Geneva S. 2 1054 and Mattie H. 3 year-o'd 2 2454. 2 10 2 30, putting his dam in the great brood mare list. By ABDALLAH MAMBRINO 3715, 1st dam Ella Hopkins, dam of 3 in 2 30 list, Geneva S. 2 1054, Mattie H. 3 year-o'd 2 2454 and Quinine S. 2 2054, by Octoroon, sire of dam of Wm. Singler 2 1054 and Sir Knight 2 2354.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

Having recently purchased of Mr. J. F. Holdam his stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, to which we have since made large additions in every department, which gives us a large and complete stock consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Queensware and Furniture, also a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, all of which will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices. Please honor us with a call and examine our stock and prices.

Remember our terms are strictly cash or produce.

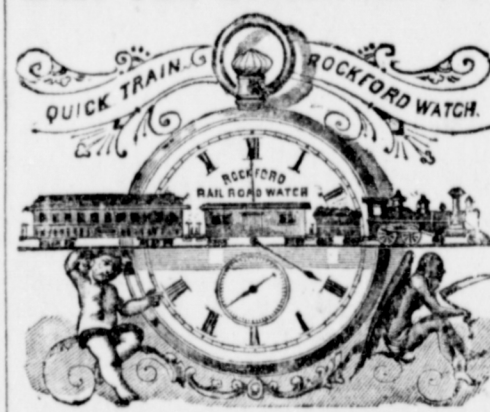
Very Respectfully,

W. E. PERKINS,

J. F. CUMMINS, Salesman.

Crab Orchard, Ky.

The Old Reliable Jeweler Still in the Lead.



A. R. Penny

Has the largest and

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Watches and Jewelry

ever shown in Stanford at prices as low as the lowest.

Remember that I have one of the best watch-makers in the State, who can do anything in Watch or Jewelry Repairing. Don't have to send jobs to the city. Engraving of all kinds beautifully done. Old gold and silver taken at market price. Your trade and work is solicited and I guarantee satisfaction.

A. R. PENNY.

N. Y. Seed Irish Potatoes,

Garden Seeds of All Kinds, also Gardin Rakes and Hoes at

FARRIS & HARDIN'S.

Big line of Glassware just received and cheaper than anywhere.

FARRIS & HARDIN.

"Spring is here, and it's a hnmmer of a rosey-posy thing; Very soon it will be Summer, then of course it wont be Spring."

Gardening time has come and you will find

At A. A. WARREN'S

"MODEL GROCERY"

A large and select stock of N. Y. Seed Irish Potatoes, White and Red Onion Sets, Beans, Peas, &c., in bulk and an endless variety of Landreth's, Ferris's and Crossman's Garden Seeds in papers and packages. Also Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c.

REMOVED.

—Having Removed My Stock—

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Etc.,

Back to my old stand on Depot Street, where rent is cheaper, I can sell you goods Cheaper than ever before. All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

B. F. ROUT.

THE WILLARD,

STANFORD, KY., - APRIL 17, 1891

W. P. WALTON.

A Clear statement of the Behring Sea Question.

The question involved in what is called the Behring Sea controversy may be stated in few words. The Alaskan fur seal fishery is the most important in the world. It was a material element in the value of that province when purchased by the United States from Russia, at a heavy cost, and one of the principal inducements upon which the purchase was made. Since Alaska became the property of the United States, this fishery has afforded a very considerable revenue to the government by the lease of its privilege, has engaged a large amount of American capital, and the industry of many American people. The product is an important article of commerce and of manufacture, the loss of which would not be easily supplied.

The seal is amphibious. It is not a denizen of the sea alone, still less a "wanderer of the sea," but requires both land and water for its existence and especially for its propagation. It has a fixed habitation on the Alaskan shore, from which it never long departs, and to which it constantly returns. It belongs therefore to the territory on which it makes its home, and where it breeds and gives rise there to a business and a revenue, as much entitled to the protection of the government as the larger commerce of the port of New York. It is the habit of this colony of seals to cross through the sea during breeding time, to the Pribyloff Islands, which form a part of Alaska, where their young are produced and reared. More sagacious and peculiar in their habits than most animals, and almost human in some of their instincts, this process of seclusion has become essential to successful propagation. It must be tolerated and protected or propagation will cease.

In making the passage, these seals necessarily cross a portion of Behring Sea, which is more than three miles outside of either shore, and is therefore beyond the line usually regarded as the limit of national jurisdiction on the borders of the ocean. It has been the custom for several years past for certain Canadian vessels, fitted out for the purpose, to intercept the seals on this passage while outside of the three mile line, and to shoot them in the water. Many of the animals thus destroyed sink and are lost. Those that are saved are considerably diminished in value by their condition. Still there is a certain profit in the business, inhuman and wasteful as it is. But the necessary result of it, if continued, will be the extermination of the seals in Alaska within a very short time, the destruction of the interests and industries dependent upon them, and in a large measure the withdrawal of the fur seal skin from commerce and from use. The certainty of this result is proved by what has already taken place. The Secretary of State in his last (published) communication to the British government on the subject makes the following statement: "From 1870 to 1890, the seal fisheries, carefully guarded and preserved, yielded 100,000 skins each year. The Canadian intrusions began in 1886, and so great has been the damage resulting from their destruction of seal life in the open sea surrounding the Pribyloff Islands, that in 1890 the government of the United States limited the Alaska Company to 60,000 skins, but the company was able to secure only 21,000 seals."

The simple question presented is whether the United States government has a right to protect its property and the business of its people from this wanton and barbarous destruction by foreigners, which it has made criminal by act of Congress; or whether the fact that it takes place upon waters that are claimed to be a part of the open sea affords an immunity to the parties engaged in it which the government is bound to respect. To the ordinary mind this question would not appear to be attended with much difficulty.—Harper's Magazine for April.

A Railroad Yarn.

"I was crossing a long railway bridge" said a yarn spinner to some acquaintances, "when I was surprised to see a locomotive coming around a curve and tearing toward me at a terrific speed. The bridge was too narrow to allow of escape at either side and I did not dare to jump into the yawning abyss below. In a flash I took in the situation. I started on a quick run toward the locomotive, and when within a few feet of it I concentrated all my nerve and muscle into one effort and leaped straight up in the air. The fearful monster shot under me and I came down on the bridge, saved from death, but seriously shaken by the descent."

There was a moment or two of deep silence, and then one of the company sighed, and said in a whisper loud enough to be heard a quarter of a mile off:

"What's the use of presence of mind when a man can lie like that?"

A 40-ton elm tree was removed bodily the other day from a Chicago suburb and carried to a cemetery 15 miles distant, where it was replanted. The cost was \$3,000.

A SUNLESS WORLD.

If the glad sun were dead, a night
Amid the awful night of space,
A cold, annihilating blight
Upon our fair world's face—

The wonders of the seasons, heat
And soothing rain, the gentle flowers,
Recurrent summers, and the beat
Of passion hearted hours—

World be as things not known to earth,
While neither man, nor beast nor bird,
Would waken any sign of birth,
Not any song or word;

Where souls have vainly throbbled and fought,
Where some have conquered, there would be
No dim awakening of the thought
That seems mortality.

No young spring fluttering in the breast
Of the unliving dream of life—
Love, which is more than other best,
Sweet in its very strife;

But our woe, stricken star would fly
In darkness like a death's device,
Rolled in the winter of the sky
And winding sheets of ice.

—George Edgar Montgomery.

TIM SULLIVAN'S GHOST.

"Whose ghost is that?" This was said by Peter Donnelly, who was sitting up in his bed, having been just awakened by the noise of clanking chains in his bedroom. The window curtain was up, and the light from a quarter moon shed a soft but clear light upon all the objects in the room. The ghost was walking up and down the apartment, wrapped in a clean, white, sheety looking costume and dragging a long chain, which was fastened to its waist, and which made a weird noise at every movement of the ghost.

The ghost stopped on hearing Donnelly's question, and turning its head toward the bed, gazed with mournful eyes upon Peter, and, after one long look, it took up its walk again. The face which Donnelly saw was enough to satisfy him that the ghost was no other than that of his old friend Tim Sullivan. So, reassured, Peter sang out, "Is that you, Tim?"

The ghost, without stopping in its walk or turning its head, nodded assent: "What's up?" said Peter.

And then the ghost broke its silence and answered, "I'm up, and that's what's the matter."

"Didn't they wake you properly, Tim? I was there, and I thought we did it in style. There were a fine lot of broken heads at the wake, and my own was one of them."

"Yis, yis," said the ghost, "the wake was all right, and I thank the boys for the way they behaved; though I'll say it now, that I didn't like the way of that Dan Flaherty making love to my widdy, right before my eyes, as it were. If I had been able, I would have raised me in me coffin and welled the head of him—never mind, I've me eye on him. 'Tis true, 'tis a dead eye, but he'll hear from me yet."

"Then what worries you, Tim, that you're strolling about when it's time for all honest dead men to be quiet? Are you not out of purgatory yet, after all the money your sorrowing widdy has paid Father Malone for candles and masses?"

"Yis, yis; that's all right. I got me pass two weeks ago."

"Then, in the name of the devil, what do you want, Tim Sullivan, tramping around in those nightclothes? And if it's anything I can do for the repose of your soul just say the word, Tim, and for old friendship's sake I'll do it as sure as me name's Pete Donnelly."

"Tut, tut, Pete Donnelly; don't use the name of the devil so familiar like—you don't know him. He is a much bigger man than I thought him till I saw him down below. Do you know, Peter, that he's a bigger man than the mayor or even the chief of police?"

"And have you seen the devil, Tim?"

"Av course I have."

"And what did he say to you?"

"Well, you see, it was after I had me pass, when I was on me way here, when he was coming along with a whole crowd of his folks, and they stopped me, and without a word they took me by the arm and escorted me right to the devil himself, and the devil he says to me, very politely like, 'What is your name, sir?' And I answered him at once, 'Tim Sullivan, your honor.' Then says he, 'Where are you going?' Then says I, 'I was thinking of going back to me old home for a bit.' Then says he, 'Have you your pass widdy yet?' I says, 'Yis, your honor,' and I up and shows it to him. He took one squint at it, but he would not touch it, and I seen him shake a bit when his eye caught the sign of the cross, and then he says to me, 'All right, Mr. Sullivan, and taking his hat off he made me a most polite bow, just as if I was the finest gentleman in the land, and I was left alone in the twinkling of an eye. Oh, the devil is a born gentleman, Peter, and any man who says anything agin him is no friend of mine, and I tell you that for your own good, Peter Donnelly."

"Well, well, Tim Sullivan, have it your own way. Devil a word will I say against the devil, seeing as he is a friend of me old friend Tim Sullivan; but what can I do for ye, Tim?"

"I hardly know if I can trust the sacred widdy, Peter, but I've been casting me eye—me 'dead eye'—you know, all around me, and I can think of no friend of mine but you, Peter, who has the courage to take the job in hand that I've come for. I can do the most of it, but I need a live man to help."

"Will a man risk in the job, Tim, or is it only the putting some blaguard out of the way who's disturbing your peace of mind? If it is the last, Tim, you can count on me, but no dalings with your gentlemanly friend the devil, if you please, Tim Sullivan. I'm not that kind of a man."

"All right, Peter," said the ghost, "and by your leave, I'll take a chair. And now, you remember Pat O'Rourke's wake, do you not? Where Brannagin clanked out the medicine bottles after the whiskey was gone."

"Yis," said Peter, "I remember it right well, for me cousin Judy Flanagan broke her leg in falling over the corpse."

"Well," said the ghost, "I, that night,

promised the widdy the present of a fine fat sow, with a hope of alleviating the sorrow of Mrs. O'Rourke a bit. Now, I clane forgot that promise, and the consequence was that I got me pass, and was laying Purgatory on the run, when who should I run across but Pat O'Rourke. 'Hello,' says he, 'are you off?' 'Yis,' says I, 'and I'm in a devil of a hurry.' 'Tim,' says he, 'did you send the fat sow that you promised me widdy on the night of the wake?' 'No,' says I, 'I clane forgot it when I got sober.' 'Did you git absolution?' says he. 'No,' says I; 'when Father Malone was giving me absolution I was so busy trying to remember the things I had done that I clane forgot all those I had intended to do.' With that Pat called out, 'Stop him!' and they stopped me in a jiffy. I showed me pass, but Pat told his story, which I couldn't deny, and then they clapped this chain on me, to carry, as they said, till I redeemed me promise or got absolution. Now, I have me pass, but do you think what a foine sight I should make in heaven, frightenin' the young angels, widdy clane laughin' and bawlin' about, and hearin' the young ones sayin', at every turn, 'There goes Tim Sullivan widdy a broken promise hangin' to him.' And now, Peter, this is what I want widdy ye; I've selected the pig, but I want you to drive him to Widdy O'Rourke's door, for I'll let ye know, Peter, that there's meer a ghost in heaven or 'arth that can drive a pig widdy he has the devil in him, which same he usually has."

"All right," said Peter, "I'm widdy ye." Then the ghost said to Peter, "Can you fly?"

"Not much," said Peter.

With that the ghost tore off a bit of the sheet he was wearing as a kind of Roman toga, and handing it to Peter said, "Wrap this around your arm, me boy, and ye'll fly widdy the aise of a wild duck."

Wrapping the piece of cloth around his arm Peter rose from his bed, and saying, "I'm widdy ye now, Tim," out of the window they sailed together.

Before very long Peter found himself near a large building, from which he could hear the sounds of cattle, and soon he discerned in the obscurity the forms of animals in a neighboring inclosure.

"Here we are, and here are the pigs," said the ghost.

The ghost and his companion came to the ground close to a big fat sow that was contentedly sleeping, when Peter remarked: "Tis no aisy job to run in this pig. How many miles is it to the Widdy O'Rourke's?"

"Only four miles," said the ghost; "but I have a plan to make short work of it. Have ye a praty in your pocket, Peter?"

"I have," said Peter.

"Then breathe on it and hold it to her nose and she'll follow ye like a dog," the which Peter did, and after an hour of good work they arrived and knocked at the Widdy O'Rourke's door.

"Who's knockin' there?" said a sleepy voice.

"It's I, Pete Donnelly, and a friend, with a present of a pig for ye, Mrs. O'Rourke."

"This is no time of night comin' to an honest widdy's house; but I know ye for a pure man, Pete Donnelly, and I'll open the door, if ye'll bide a minute, till I throw on a bit of me clothes."

A few minutes later the door was opened by Mrs. O'Rourke, who, light in hand, asked Peter and his friend in, and when she noticed the white garments and ghostly face of the ghost she threw up her hands, dropping the light and shrieked, "What devil of a ghost is this widdy ye, Pete Donnelly?" to which Peter replied in soothing tones:

"Sure, be calm, Mrs. O'Rourke, it's only Tim Sullivan's ghost. Ye must remember Tim—'tis but a short time we waked him, and do you not call to mind that before he quit ye that evenin' he promised you a big fat sow?"

"He did that," said Mrs. O'Rourke; "and I was surprised that he should think of leavin' this world and forgettin' a poor widdy—more, by this token, that Widdy Sullivan has had the loan of me sancepan now five times for to fry sausages, whenever her company has stayed to stay."

Then said the ghost, "Mrs. O'Rourke, I'm pleased to find ye in this mood, for I've come all the way from purgatory to redeem me promise, and here's the sow, and good luck to ye, Mrs. O'Rourke."

At this moment the sow walked in the open door.

"Where did ye get the sow, ghost of Tim Sullivan?" said Mrs. O'Rourke.

"I cannot tell ye that, Mrs. O'Rourke."

"Then I'll not take the pig, and now I look at her, there's a squint in her eye, and I'll have none of it, and I don't loike the looks of ye, either, ghost of Tim Sullivan."

"I'll have the pig widdy ye, Mrs. O'Rourke, and I'm quit of me promise. So now, farewell, and I'll be off."

"Not so, begorrah. Take your devil of a pig and yourself widdy her. I'll see ye in purgatory before I take your evil eyed pig in me house."

"Are you a woman of your word, Mrs. O'Rourke?"

"I am that, Mr. Ghost."

"Then come along widdy me, Mrs. O'Rourke," and taking her by the waist, the ghost of Tim Sullivan flew out of the window, bearing the shrieking form of Mrs. O'Rourke with him.—Sieg in Argonaut.

The First Electric Victim.

The first death in the world, so far as we know, from artificially conducted electricity was that of Professor Richmond, of St. Petersburg. He devised what was practically the first lightning rod and was killed by it. He ran an iron to the top of his house in present lightning rod manner and waited for a thunder storm. It came. There was a terrific flash of lightning. The professor's appliance worked well, and he was found dead by the side of it.—Boston Transcript.

He Knew How to Punctuate.

Quizze—Why do you call that quack M. D. Dr. Period?

Sharpleigh—Because he has made so many lives come to a full stop.—Judge.

BEST BLOOD.

Is There Such a Thing as the Best Breed of Beef Cattle?

A great many farmers in the states came to the conclusion when the range business was started that there was no use to raise and feed beef cattle any longer. But only 180,000 western range cattle were on the Chicago market for 1890—about 6 per cent. of the entire receipts. With receipts at Chicago of 3,500,000 cattle, not over 10 per cent. could be classed as good to choice, say 350,000; this is probably an overestimate. Of the entire receipts the western ranges furnish 180,000, Texas 600,000, and the States 2,720,000. The good to choice 350,000 come from the states cattle; this will leave 2,375,000 that cannot be quoted good.

Now the work of the breeders of pure bred beef breeds is to find a way by which 2,375,000 cattle that now class as scrubs—course, rough steers—can be raised to good and choice beef steers. It must be remembered that this is only a fractional part of what is to be done, but this is enough to start with. I know the breed that will work this change. Colonel J. W. Judy and others know of another breed that will do it. T. W. Harvey and others know of another breed that will do it. And it is more than likely that either one of the breeds would do it if they could be put to work. The best of the produce of either one of these breeds has sold at six dollars and over per 100 pounds at the Union Stock Yards this winter, as bad as the markets have been, and the more Hereford, Short Horn and Scotch blood there is in these bullocks the easier it is to get on top.

For four years past very little has been done to improve the cattle of the states or on the ranges. The Big Four have held the top and bottom very close together. A good portion of the time the bulk of the native steers have held between three and four dollars per 100 pounds, and now the number that get to five dollars and over is very small. It is coming, however, and my judgment is there will be a steady advance to six dollars and upward. As cattlemen realize this they will want to "get there," and to do this they will want our bulls, and they cannot get there without them.

For twenty years there has been a warm competition between breeds, and twenty years ago there was a general opinion there was but one breed that would produce the steers that would take the top place in the markets of the world, and that breed was supposed to be the Shorthorn, and so sure were the breeders of that breed that they occupied this place that they ignored all outside competition, and different families of this breed were brought forward in competition with each other.

At about this time the Herefords came forward with their claims, and then the Scots came with their claims. They have now been before the public with competent judges to pass on their merits. They have also been on our best markets and judged by expert buyers, and each of the breeds has gone on to the show grounds and divided the honors with the other, and on the markets each has made top figures. So we need not wrangle among ourselves.

The fine stock breeder has only to become familiar with the class of cattle coming on our markets to become convinced that the use of our pure bred beef breeds has become a necessity, and it is only necessary for breeders to make known the merits of their breeds to secure a fair hearing; and to this end we have not to go to history or to a long line ancestry to show what they can do, but we can point to the markets of the last year to show the difference in values as between the product of scrub bulls and that of pure bred bulls of the beef breeds.

Beyond this we shall be able to show that the product of the pure bred can go to market at 2 years old weighing 1,400 pounds as easily as the product of the scrub can go to 1,100 pounds at 3 years old, while the quality of the product of the pure bred is such that we can make them worth from six to seven dollars per 100 pounds, while the product of the scrub will be of a quality that will be worth but from \$3 to \$5. We can show further that the \$100 bullock has not cost more than the forty dollar bullock. That is the position we occupy in relation to the beef product of the country.

—Cor. Breeders' Gazette.

Points of Interest.

Bran fed liberally twice a day will often prevent a sow from going crazy and devouring her pigs.

It is written by the finger of destiny that agriculturists in the northwest must abandon exclusive grain farming and take to mixed farming and live stock raising. Amid the vast amount of experimenting, moreover, it is becoming clear that sheep will be full of profit. They are well adapted to dry uplands.

Where a cow's new born calf is taken away from her it is well to give her at first her own milk to drink, as the colostrum it contains has beneficial medicinal properties.

In the case of twin male and female calves the female is usually sterile.

There is no certain cure for the feet of a foundered horse. The soreness can be lessened by applying occasionally a light blister to the coronet, keeping the feet soft and flexible, and using bar shoes when the animal is shod. Foundered horses sometimes are useful for a long time in farm work, but are no good for travel on hard roads.

Freezing out colts and starving them does not make great trotters of them, neither does pampering and housing them from all weathers. The true course here as elsewhere is half way between the two extremes.

Toronto has expanded her Clydesdale spring station show into an exhibition for all breeds. The exhibition is under the management of the Agricultural and Arts association.

By persistent kindness teach all your domestic animals to become attached to you. This is possible in the case of all except, perhaps, a Texas steer or cow. But the Texas bovine cannot be called a domestic animal.

LIVE STOCK COLUMN.

KEEP A HEALTHY, VIGOROUS FLOCK OF SHEEP ALL THE TIME.

Cull Out the Weaklings Two or Three Times a Year—The Old Saying Is, "Cull Twice for Health and Twice for Profit"—Well Fattened Old Station.

Keep a constant eye to see if any sheep fails to get a fair share at the trough, and especially if the same one is crowded away each time. If so, determine that such a one is a weakling and needs extra care. It may be a falling out of the teeth, either the temporary or lamb's teeth, or the later set from old age.

In the first case a little extra feed, given where it may have time to eat it unmolested by the rest of the flock, will put it on an equality with them in a few weeks. If the trouble is old age, strive to carry it through the lambing time and the shearing, to get this year's profit from it, then fatten in the summer and sell in the early fall, when well fattened old mutton commands a good price from those who know a good article when they see it.

The average loss by death among sheep, not including losses by dogs, seldom falls short of 3 per cent., and often exceeds that; yet owners of small flocks, which are carefully watched, and from which the old or the weaklings are carefully culled two or three times a year, is frequently less than 1 per cent. An old saying is, "Cull twice for health and twice for profit." At shearing and at lambing time throw out those which do not pay for their keeping in lambs or in wool. A good sheep should pay a year's keeping each time. Then before they go to the barns take out such as do not seem healthy and strong, and do the same again in the early spring. These weaklings should be either brought up to an equal in strength with the rest of the flock, or should be separated and fattened. This keeps up a healthy, vigorous flock all the time.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Rack for Hogs.

Leo Logerwell, of Cella, Neb., sends to the Breeders' Gazette a sketch and description of a self feeder that furnishes sheltered corn and ground food to hogs.

The idea will be comprehended from the cuts.

To begin, Mr. Logerwell makes a trough sixteen feet long and two feet wide, with flat bottom and sides four inches high. It has a sheet iron bottom above the wooden one. Into this trough he puts four frames, nearly kite shaped, as in Fig. 2. They are fixed, two at the ends of the trough and two at equal distances apart inside the trough.

The long piece of the frame is 2 feet in length, and the short piece at the top 15 inches. A piece of timber 2 inches by 4 is nailed across the kite shaped frame at the bottom, and this cross piece is again nailed firmly to the sides of the trough, as shown in Fig. 2. Boards are nailed upon the sides of the frames to form the sloping bin. The bin is left with three-quarters of an inch open space at the bottom, so that the corn and feed may slide through it into the trough. Then Mr. Pig eats just what slides down the bin into the trough, but cannot tear and trample the rest.

The bin is made weather tight by having the cover made ship lap fashion, one board over another, like the weather boarding of a house.

One side of the top or cover is put on with a hinge to open for filling. Mr. Logerwell ends by painting the outside of his pig trough nearly, and there it is, ornamental as well as useful. The trough holds ten bushels, and the inventor thinks it saves him 20 per cent. of feed, so he kindly gives his brother stock raisers the benefit of the plan.

Too Much Red Pepper.

It is well to season your fowls' morning meal with a bit of salt and pepper, but don't overdo the pepper business. Don't use any more than you would if you were going to eat the mess yourself, and use black pepper half the time at least. The fact is, ever since poultry writers began to recommend pepper for fowls in winter, poultry has been peppered too much; some flocks have been literally peppered to death. This everlasting overdoing with red pepper is responsible for a good many cases of croup. A big dose of red pepper heats the fowls up, gives them a regular sweat, then they take cold as soon as exposed to the outer air, and soon the croup "breaks out," carries off half, sometimes more, and the poultry keeper growls about his "bad luck."

The Northwest Horticulturist, Agriculturist and Stockman.

The best treatment for wolves or warblers in the back of a cow is the kerosene cure. Pour the oil into a hole made in the lump under the hide. The wolves, which are the larvae of the gadfly, will speedily die. Do not saturate the back of the cow too freely with the oil, however, as it may make her sick. These warbles injure the hide of the animal for market.

D. S. Thomas declares that an Indiana clover field has in it more of the stuff that makes great horses than a Kentucky bluegrass pasture has.

Articles of Incorporation

We the undersigned Incorporators, to-wit: W. E. Lucas, W. I. Gann, M. W. Jones, J. A. Bryant, F. B. Lucas, J. N. Bowling and Dr. J. T. Wesley have this day organized and incorporated under the general corporation laws of the State of Kentucky as set forth in Chapter 36 of the General Statutes of said State with powers and duties as herein set forth, to-wit:

ART. I.
The name of this corporation shall be "The Janie Wash Institute" of Middleburg, Kentucky, and its principal location and place of business shall be Middleburg, Ky.

ART. II.
Said corporation shall have power to have perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, to transfer shares of stock transferable on the books of the corporation, to exempt private property of the shareholders from corporate debts, to make contracts and acquire and transfer property in the same manner as private individuals and to make by-laws, rules and regulations deemed expedient and not in conflict with the constitution or laws of the State of Kentucky or of the United States.

ART. III.
The object of this corporation is to promote and encourage a higher grade of education and better school facilities in the county of Casey and town of Middleburg, and adjacent counties and especially to secure this end by erecting or procuring good school buildings and maintaining a good corps of instructors.

ART. IV.
The capital stock of this corporation shall be Ten Thousand Dollars and divided into one thousand shares of the value of \$10 each. The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the corporate debts.

ART. V.
The corporation shall begin its legal existence on the 1st day of March, 1891, and shall continue for and during the period of twenty-five years, unless previously terminated by a majority vote of the stock at a meeting for that purpose.

ART. VI.
The officers of this Company shall consist of a Board of nine Trustees, at least two-thirds of whom shall be chosen from Baptist churches, and shall be elected immediately after organization of this corporation, three of whom shall hold their offices for the term of one year, three for the term of two years, and three for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The annual election of the three Trustees as above set forth shall be on the first Saturday of June in each year, but a special election shall be called at any time for the removal of a Trustee or Trustees or the filling of vacancies in said Board of Trustees by a published notice for four weeks in the nearest newspaper. This special meeting may be called by a majority of the Board of Trustees or by a majority of the stockholders, and published in a newspaper as above set forth.

This corporation is empowered to acquire an indebtedness in the interest of and in conformity with the objects of this corporation, but said indebtedness shall not at any time exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

W. E. LUCAS, W. I. GANN,
M. W. JONES, J. A. BRYANT,
F. B. LUCAS, J. N. BOWLING,
J. T. WESLEY.

State of Kentucky, Casey County, ss.

I, Geo. A. Prewitt, clerk of the county court for the above county, and State do hereby certify that the above Articles of Incorporation were duly assigned and acknowledged before me this day for the purpose therein contained by the above incorporators, to-wit: W. E. Lucas, W. I. Gann, M. W. Jones, J. A. Bryant, F. B. Lucas, J. N. Bowling and Dr. J. T. Wesley, to be their own free act and deed. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, 1891.

By M. W. Jones, D. C.

State of Kentucky, Casey County, ss.

I, Geo. A. Prewitt, clerk of the county court, do hereby certify that the foregoing Articles of Incorporation were duly assigned and acknowledged before me this day for the purpose therein contained by the above incorporators, to-wit: W. E. Lucas, W. I. Gann, M. W. Jones, J. A. Bryant, F. B. Lucas, J. N. Bowling and Dr. J. T. Wesley, to be their own free act and deed. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, 1891.

By Geo. A. Prewitt, Clerk.

By A. P. Young, D. C.



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HE LIKED TO GIVE PLEASURE.

Barnum as a Journalist and as an Advertiser—The Barnum Museum—Jenny Lind—Tom Thumb—Barnum's Fire Record—Jumbo's Career—The Showman in London.

The greatest showman of modern times, perhaps the greatest this earth ever produced, has passed away. Certainly not since the days when 300,000 persons witnessed a spectacle in the Circus Maximus at Rome has there been such an able administrator in that line as Phineas Taylor Barnum. And considering the immense advantages of the Magister Circensium in Rome, with all things furnished to his hand by the government, and a noble building in permanence, it would seem that the Yankee who organized as he moved was far the superior.

July 5, 1810, the future great exhibitor was born in Bethel, Conn., where his father was an innkeeper and country merchant. The father died when Phineas was but fif-



P. T. BARNUM.

teen years old, and thereafter the boy earned his own living as a clerk, first at home and then in Brooklyn. In 1828 he became a small merchant, and added to his experience by becoming the editor of The Herald of Freedom, and serving two or three terms of imprisonment for libel, though always for telling the truth, which, however, was no defense. Various enterprises intervened between the end of the beginning of his career, in what proved to be his proper vocation, as a showman. His first venture was the exhibition of a colored woman 112 years old.

The Jenny Lind engagement, which netted him a quarter of a million, was the first great evidence of Mr. Barnum's genius for the show business. Since then his name has become a household word, and is associated in the public mind with everything that is wonderful and not a little in the line of attractive hoaxing—the "Japanese Mermaid" and the "Woolly Horse," the "What-Is-It?" "Tom Thumb" and "The Plowing Elephant," not to mention the "Great Snake" and "Mori and Fingers."

It adds not a little to popular interest in this wonderful man that he was all his life pursued by two dangerous enemies—fire and ingenuities. Twice was he burned out, yet he rose from the first like Anteus, and from the second like the oft-quoted phoenix. His first great loss is seldom thought of, as it occurred in 1834-35, when he was comparatively an obscure man; but when it was announced in 1856 that the failure of the great Jerome Clock company had swept away Mr. Barnum's entire fortune, popular estimation at \$1,000,000, the public amazement was as it would be now at the failure of a Gould or a Vanderbilt.

This is the only part of Mr. Barnum's life of which he ever spoke with bitterness, for he was above all things a genial man. Scarcely any one believed that he would retrieve his fortunes, many serious persons declared that it was a "judgment," and a few of the baser sort openly exulted in his ruin. Yet in seven years he was greater than before and soon after much richer. While exhibiting Joyce Keth, the colored woman, "161 years old and once the nurse of George Washington," he rejoiced greatly when his receipts reached \$1,500 a week, yet with "Tom Thumb" he quadrupled that amount, and for the ninety-five concerts given by Jennie Lind the gross receipts were \$712,161, of which one-half was clear profit.

All this and much more was swept away in 1856, and "for his daily breakfast he depended on the property he had settled on his wife." Yet another tour in England with "Tom Thumb" set him up again, and he was soon in control of the famous museum at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, New York. To this he added fresh curiosities in rapid succession, and had it, as he said, "just about to his no-tion" when it was destroyed by fire, July 13, 1855. He soon had another museum, and that also was burned. Then, in 1871, he "took to the road with a great combination circus and menagerie," and since that date his history is in common knowledge.

Beside the successes in his chosen field, Mr. Barnum has been twice unwillingly sent to Congress, twice elected mayor of Bridgeport, and four times a representative in the legislature of the state. He might have been the president of the United States, perchance, if he had not de-



BARNUM'S BIRTHPLACE.

clined the Prohibition nomination that was urged upon him and if that party had carried the day. While first in England he learned to drink wine, and once took pride in his cellar, but in 1847 he decided that all intoxicants are bad, and thereafter remained a teetotaler to the end. As early as 1846 he began the construction of that wonderful oriental villa or palace at Bridgeport called Franconia, which was burned in 1857. He built East Bridgeport, planted many thousand trees and spent a fortune in improving the city. One of his latest gifts to the town of his adoption is the building for the Scientific and Historical societies of Bridgeport. It will cost \$125,000, and will add much to the architectural beauties of the city. He also presented a museum to Tufts college, near Boston, and made other princely donations. His philosophy of life is thus set forth:

Longevity often depends more on the mind than on the food we eat. Care kills a cat. Fear, unpleasant forebodings, apprehensions, fretfulness, anger, envy, malice and unkindness affect the brain, react on the stomach, produce disease, cause a morbid state of mind, constant unhappiness and premature death. If one does right his mind should never be disturbed by anything which he cannot prevent. He should be thoroughly convinced that if he does his duty Providence will take care of the rest, and never send accident, poverty, disease, or any other apparent evil except for an intimate good purpose. I never have a spirit of envy or malice, and regard cheerfulness as wise and conducive to health and happiness.

He retained his activity and cheerfulness till prostrated by his last sickness, and with that serenity of mind and unclouded intellect which are the results of a good nature, constitution, temperance and healthful exercise. Although best known as a showman, he ranked fairly well as a writer, and delivered many hundred lectures to delighted audiences. Truly his eighty years were crowded with activities, and his life has the charm of romance as well as the enduring interest of history.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Interview with a Man Who Saw It at Its Best.

During the civil war it was the one institution in New York that every country boy hungered and thirsted to see, and a grave newspaper man of today confesses that he "worked his way" from Indiana when a lad, to see the city, and especially this museum. "As soon as I could brush the dust from my clothes and swallow a lunch I entered the place of wonders," says this witness—"entered it at 2 o'clock p. m., and stayed till 11. Never again, though, I should reach the years of Methuselah, can I feel such thrills of novel enjoyment as on that day."

"First, and still the greatest to my mind, was the 'what is it?' A very highly developed chimpanzee, I suppose it was, but by skillful dressing and assiduous training it was made so very human that I never doubted that I saw the 'missing link.' Then the monster turtles, the transparent snake, the 'angel fish' of Amboyna, and the 'chuck and swordfish,' and then, oh, then, the long, long cages of birds of every clime! Such brilliant red and yellow and green parrots and cockatoos! Such beautifully white doves, and such wonderfully variegated fowls from all lands! To a country lad it was a liberal education."

"The fat woman and the dwarfs rather repelled me—they do yet—but the giants, I almost worshipped them. The collection of ancient armor and weapons I have only once seen equaled, and that was in the Tower of London. At the end of four hours' gazing I suddenly discovered that I was myself almost as much of a show to some of the visitors as the museum was to me, for as 'Gawky Bill from Arcadia' I acted the character to perfection. Last, but far from least was the theater. I had reached the age of twenty-one just before leaving home, and had never seen a dramatic performance."

"The play at Barnum's (it was on the 12th of June, 1861) was 'The Patriots of Sumner,' and the actors had one enthusiastic patron. I laughed till all my neighbors laughed at me, shed the most realistic tears, applauded till my hands were sore, and went away swelling with patriotism."

It lasted me, too, for I worked my way home as soon as possible and enlisted under the next call. Oh, it was all very, very real to me, and even now I love to tell my own boy of my first and only visit to Barnum's Museum."

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND.

He Brought Her to America, and Made \$300,000 on the Venture.

Mr. Barnum was forty years old at the time he brought Jenny Lind to America. Her arrival in New York occurred Sept. 1, 1850, and she was received with great enthusiasm. Two or three years before his death Mr. Barnum recounted the story of that day. His eyes sparkled and he grew visibly excited as he spoke. He said:

"It was a beautiful afternoon. The vessel was several days late, and we were all watching for her rather anxiously. At 1 o'clock the news that she was in sight was telegraphed up from Sandy Hook. I at once set out in a tug, boarded the steamer at Quarantine, and in the midst of a cheering crowd on the steamer's deck welcomed Jenny Lind to America. Ordinarily she was not pretty—in fact, she was rather plain, although her face was always a pleasing one—but on this occasion the excitement transformed her into a beautiful woman. Innumerable United States flags were flying on the shipping as we passed up the harbor, and when the sailors on one vessel dipped the stars and stripes in her honor she blew a kiss from her fingers to the waving flag. But as we passed Castle Garden a little schooner lay there, with the royal flag of Sweden flying at the gaff. At the sight of this woman to whom a nation was about to pay homage, and no doubt her thoughts went far away to her early home, beneath the roof of her father, the poor shoemaker of Stockholm."

At the Atlantic docks, at the foot of Canal street, 30,000 or 40,000 people had gathered to welcome the Nightingale. The spars of shipping, trees, lampposts and horseposts were thronged with people. No such jam had ever been seen in New York. In fact, New York appeared to have emptied itself into this particular basin, and all over the city public places were practically deserted. The steamship glided into her place, a gangplank was launched, a carriage which had been waiting was drawn into position, and without delay Captain West escorted Jenny Lind down the plank to it amid the prolonged cheers of the multitude. I have never heard such a cheer since. It was the voice of a joyous people without one unhappy tone in it. The carriage as soon as possible began to make its way through the throng and under the arches which had been erected to welcome her. The first arch, which fronted the water, bore the inscription, 'Welcome, Jenny Lind.' The second was elaborated with the American eagle and the words, 'Jenny Lind, Welcome to America.'

"As soon as the carriage started the crowd broke down the light picket railing which held them back, and in the scramble and rush many were thrown down and trampled under foot. The occupants of the carriage were fairly deluged with flowers thrown by the enthusiastic people. The police finally succeeded in forcing the crowd back, and once clear of the throng the carriage was driven rapidly to the Irving hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, which the party entered before the news of her destination spread and another had opportunity to gather; but it was not long before it did so, and would not be appeased until Mile Lind appeared at one of the Broadway windows and repeatedly bowed. The crowd did not diminish as the day waned, and twice again she was obliged to appear and satisfy new comers.

"Worn out with the day's excitement she retired about 9 o'clock; it was so announced, and the crowd slowly disappeared. About 11 o'clock it began to gather again, when the New York Musical Fund society, consisting of about 300 musicians, ap-

peared on the scene, escorted by about twenty companies of New York volunteer firemen—the latter then representing the greatest power in New York city—with torches. The firemen formed so as to keep back the crowd and give the musicians ample space, for by this time not less than 20,000 people were again gathered along the two streets. In a few minutes Mile Lind, escorted by myself, appeared at the window, which was the signal for several minutes of loud cheering. The serenade then began, and it was a grand one, worthy of the occasion. Then a committee waited on Jenny Lind and presented her with an address of welcome in the name of the musicians of America. She thanked them cordially, and after a few minutes' conversation retired, wearied and delighted with the events of the day."

"At that time New York was very poorly supplied with opera halls. Jenny Lind had, afterward Tripler hall, was still incomplete, although work had been pushed on it as much as possible. So we made a tour of the city to select a place for an opening. Everywhere we went we were escorted by large crowds. Indeed, nothing but Jenny Lind was talked about or thought of. Finally we selected Castle Garden. So great was the demand for tickets that it was decided to dispose of them at auction and at the place where she was to sing for the first time in America. This, too, was an innovation—tickets to an entertainment had never before been auctioned in this city."

"The day was dreary and wet in the extreme, but the house was crowded, although an unexpected imposition of one shilling, or 12½ cents, admission—it was all shillings then, our chief currency being English and Spanish coin at that time—was placed on all who entered by the proprietors of the Garden. Genin, the hatter, bid in the first ticket ever sold for Jenny Lind in America at \$25, a sum that appeared immense in those days. The first day 1,429 tickets were sold, the gross amount realized being \$9,119.25, and the second day the remaining seats, to the number of 3,055, brought \$15,319, making a total of \$24,438.25 for the first night's concert. There isn't a question but Jenny Lind's advent was the greatest amusement event that has ever been witnessed in the history of New York."

Barnum's original contract with the great singer contained some strange provisions. He agreed to furnish her with a waiting maid, a male servant and a secretary, to pay all their expenses, to furnish her each day with a carriage and horses, and to pay her \$1,000 for each concert or oratorio in which she sang. He agreed to pay Julius Benedict \$25,000 to conduct 150 concerts, and to pay Belletti, the baritone, \$12,500 for the same number of concerts.

After giving ninety-three concerts in the United States and in Cuba the contract was annulled by Miss Lind, who paid Mr. Barnum \$1,000 each for the seven concerts lacking to make 100, and \$25,000 forfeit for not completing the 150 according to the contract. Jenny Lind's net avails of the concerts under Mr. Barnum's management, after deducting the \$25,000 and \$2,000 forfeit money, were \$176,675.09, and Mr. Barnum's gross receipts, after paying Jenny Lind, were \$53,436.25.

More than forty years have passed since the first of those concerts was given. Jenny Lind's beautiful voice has long been silenced.

TOM THUMB.

The Little Fellow Who Was One of Barnum's Chief Attractions.

Charles S. Stratton twice filled the coffers of Barnum at times when the showman most needed money. "General Tom Thumb," as the midget was called, was "discovered" by the champion amusement purveyor in 1841, and after some months of travel in the United States was taken to England. There the little fellow created a tremendous sensation, and then appeared "by royal command" before Queen Victoria, her family and friends.

The presentation scene was amusing in many ways. Barnum and the general were received in the great picture gallery, at one end of which were the queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington and others. "The general," Barnum recounts, "walked in looking like a wax doll gifted with the power of locomotion. Surprise and pleasure were depicted on the countenances of the royal circle. The general advanced with a firm step, and as he came within halting distance made a very graceful bow and exclaimed, 'Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.' A burst of laughter followed this salutation. The queen then took him by the hand, led him about the gallery and asked him many questions, the answers to which kept the party in an uninterrupted strain of merriment."

He told the queen that he liked her picture gallery "first rate," and expressed a desire to see the Prince of Wales. The queen told him the prince was in bed, but that he should see him on some future occasion. The general then went through his regular performance, gave his dances, songs and recitations, and after a chat with Prince Albert they were escorted to withdraw. Barnum had, however, shocked the lord in waiting by his failure to observe the rule of not addressing the queen directly, but she did not appear to care about the infraction of it, and was as affable as possible.

The Duke of Wellington frequently

called to see the general at his public levees. On one occasion the little fellow was marching up and down the platform personating the emperor and dressed in the well known uniform of the first Napoleon. The "Iron Duke" asked him the subject of his meditations, to which the reply came immediately, "I was thinking of the loss of the battle of Waterloo." "This display of wit," said Barnum, "was chronicled throughout the country and was of itself worth thousands of pounds to the exhibition."

The little general made a second visit to Europe in 1857, again under Mr. Barnum's management, and in company with another midget, Miss Lavinia Warren. The two fell in love, and their marriage subsequently at New York was conducted with all the notoriety that Mr. Barnum could compass. They became man and wife in the fashionable Grace church, on Broadway, and the ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd of aristocratic people.

Their wedded existence proved a singularly happy one. A child, born of the union, died in infancy. Stratton died some years ago, and after a proper season of mourning his widow entered into second nuptials with another diminutive specimen of humanity who figured on the play bills as Count Magri.

JUMBO.

Something About Barnum's Big Elephant That Was So Famous.

Jumbo was the biggest elephant in captivity, and though he was in the United States but two years he was by all odds the best known show animal ever in the country. He was killed in a railroad accident at St. Thomas, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1883, and great was the sorrow of the children thereat.

Jumbo, according to the testimony of Sir Samuel Baker, was captured when very young by a band of Hamen Arabs, who brought him from the Settle river, in Abyssinia, and disposed of him to a Bavarian collector named Johann Schmidt. Jumbo was then less than four feet high and traveled with another elephant of his own age, which has since died. He was purchased by the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, in 1861, and after seven years of rapid growth was transferred to the Lon-



JUMBO.

don "Zoo." From this garden Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson procured him through the efforts of Jim Davis, a well known showman. When Jumbo arrived in the United States he was hunk, lean and tall. At the time of his death he had improved from weight 18,650 pounds, height 12 feet 9 inches, girth 24 feet 5 inches, to 20,129 pounds in weight, 13 feet 4 inches in height, 25 feet 1 inch in girth, an increase of 1,540 pounds in weight, 7 inches in height and 8 in girth.

Jumbo had never been thoroughly broken. He had been trained to do nothing but carry a big saddle, upon which the little children sometimes rode, but he had never been taught anything. While he was generally under Ardinghall's charge with Barnum, he was under the personal keeping of his old keeper, Scott, who had been with him nearly all his life.

Mr. Barnum himself told this story of the purchase of the big elephant: "During my visits to London I had often seen the famous big elephant, and had ridden on him, but I never entered my head that I could buy him. I eventually told my agent to approach Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent of the garden, on the subject. He conferred with the council of the garden, and they accepted my offer of \$10,000 for the animal."

When the English people got information that Jumbo was to be taken out of the country they were fairly wild with excitement. Many newspapers looked upon it as an outrage, and blamed the superintendent of the garden, the council and every one who had anything to do with the affair. The great art critic, John Ruskin, took part in the discussion, and said that England was not accustomed to sell her pets. There was so much dissatisfaction expressed that the zoological garden people tried to induce my agent to rescind the sale, but I told them I could not; I had announced the purchase of the elephant and I could not afford to disappoint the American people.

The stockholders of the zoological garden held a meeting where they insisted that the council had no right to sell without their consent, and got out an injunction on us, which by some legal hocus-pocus which I cannot explain, came up in the court of chancery. The editor of the London Telegraph, Mr. Lesage, sent me a telegram in which he stated that all the British children were distressed at the elephant's departure; on what terms would I return Jumbo? "Answer, prepaid, unlimited."

When I read the last three words of this dispatch I am afraid that the spirit of practical joking took possession of me for a moment. I took the Englishman at his word and answered "unlimited." I told him that \$100,000 would not induce me to cancel my purchase, and then I gave him a pretty full description of my circus, commencing, "My largest tent seats 20,000 persons," etc., and ended with wishing "long life and prosperity to the British nation, The Telegraph and Jumbo." This dispatch was published in The Telegraph the next morning, and was republished on the following day in the principal newspapers throughout Great Britain. It did its part in keeping up the excitement.

Jumbo had never been out of the garden since the day he entered it, twenty years before. When my agents attempted to get him out he would not stir; he seemed to know instinctively that something extraordinary was going to happen. My agent cabled me: "Jumbo is lying in the garden, and will not stir. What shall we do?" I replied, "Let him lie there as long as he wants to." All this, it will be observed, kept up public interest.

Then we built a cage on wheels, and sunk the wheels into the ground, leaving both ends of the cage open. It was many days before he could be induced to walk through. We let him get used to going through for several days, and finally sunk him in. It took a score of horses to pull the cage out of the earth after we had dug around the wheels, and we dragged the wheels down

to the wharf. There Jumbo met a whole crowd of his admirers, including such fashionable people as Lady Burdett-Coutts, who brought him cakes and dainties. One enthusiast testified his affection by sending some champagne and oysters. On the vessel we had to cut away a part of the deck above his lodgings to make his apartment large enough. The original cost of Jumbo was \$10,000; his final cost was \$30,000. He paid for himself the first ten days after his arrival.

Professor Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., afterward set up Jumbo's skeleton, stuffed the skin and burned the flesh. His prepared remains were given by Mr. Barnum to Tufts college, a Universalist institution of learning at Boston.

JOURNALIST AND ADVERTISER.

Barnum's Experience as a Publisher and Patron of Papers.

If Barnum could not work through channels controlled by other people he would cut channels of his own. When he was a very young man (about nineteen years old) he sent some articles to a Danbury weekly paper for publication. They were refused. Barnum informed the editor that if he could not get sentiments printed as just and as necessary to be expressed as those he had submitted he would establish a paper in Danbury and print them himself. He carried out his threat, and in the autumn of 1831 began the publication of The Herald of Freedom.

The paper naturally had a good deal of vigor in it, and the proprietor managed to push it far beyond Danbury. That was a time when there was not as much freedom of the press as there is now, and in three years the enterprising young editor was prosecuted three times for libel. In one of the suits he was simply fined; a second was withdrawn; and though the third put him in jail he was brought out in a triumph procession. The people celebrated his release in the court room in which he was convicted. Indeed, he had an easy time in jail, and made capital out of his imprisonment. Some time afterward Barnum went with some Connecticut editors to see President Jackson and Martin Van Buren on their way through New England. When Barnum was introduced Van Buren said to him, "Oh, you are Mr. Barnum, the editor who went to jail."

Barnum's editorial experience was of benefit to him all through his life. His business called for extensive advertising, and Barnum knew just how to make his contracts with newspapers to the mutual benefit of both parties. "I always knew," said Barnum, "just what I wanted and just what I ought to pay for it, and I had always rather pay a trifle too much than to economize in my printing. I have schemes coming to me every now and then showing me how I can get public notice more cheaply than I do, and presenting the most alluring methods for either underpaying the papers which serve me—by a wholesale deal—or else taking from them a certain part of their legitimate advertising by spreading my announcements, in part, in some new way."

"To all of these schemes I have had but one answer. I can't afford to save money here. I must use the press. And I must use it for all it is worth. No doubt I will save thousands at first by some of the devices and ways suggested, but this is economy that doesn't pay. If I am ever profoundly thankful for any instrumentalities, it is for the editor and his paper. They furnish the wind for my sails. I don't know that I have ever coined a maxim worth repeating, but if I ever have it is this, 'I owe my success to printers' ink."

He became known all over the United States, if not in Europe. Among his friends were William Cullen Bryant, of The Evening Post; James Gordon Bennett, Sr., of The Herald; and Horace Greeley, of The Tribune.

But advertising in newspapers was only a part of Barnum's success in attracting the attention of the public to himself and to what he presented for its amusement. Illustrations of his genius in this direction are plentiful. Indeed they are found in connection with every prominent enterprise Barnum undertook in the days when he was active as a showman. He often seized an opportunity by instinct, even before he had a definite conception as to how to utilize it. One morning a man entered his office in the American Museum and begged some money. Noticing that the man was strong and well able to work, the showman asked him why he did not earn his living by labor. The man said he could find nothing to do. Barnum gave him some money with which to get a breakfast, and when he returned gave him a job.

This was the job: Barnum directed his employee to lay a brick on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, opposite the Museum; another close by the Museum entrance; a third diagonally opposite at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street by the Astor House; a fourth in front of St. Paul's church, opposite. Then with a fifth brick in hand the man was directed to take up a rapid march from one brick to another, making a circuit and exchanging bricks at each point, and to say nothing to any one. He was further directed at the end of an hour to go into the Museum and spend fifteen minutes there.

The man naturally asked the object of so strange a proceeding. Barnum gave him no satisfaction, but told him he would be well paid. The man placed his bricks and began to exchange them. Half an hour afterward 500 people were watching him. He looked solemn and answered no questions. In an hour the sidewalks on the line of the brick carrier's march were packed with people, all wondering at the strange behavior. Then the man went into the Museum and spent fifteen minutes, returning at the expiration of the time to his house.

After a while whenever he went into the Museum a number of people would buy tickets and follow him in order to find out what he did there. The admission fees taken in this way more than paid the brick man's salary. Finally at the end of several days the sidewalks in front of the Museum became so crowded that the police notified Mr. Barnum to call in his man. But the apparently senseless maneuver excited curiosity and advertised Barnum and his Museum.

BARNUM'S FIRE RECORD.

His House Burned Once—His Show Suffered Four Times.

Five times during his long career as a showman Barnum suffered great losses by fire. It was in the '40's that he amassed his first fortune, principally as the result of the Tom Thumb tours. In 1848 he erected in Bridgeport a magnificent mansion on the plan of the George IV pavilion at Brighton. It was the first specimen of oriental architecture in America, and with its spacious grounds was one of the show places of Connecticut. He called it "Iranistan," which means "Eastern Country Place" or "Oriental Villa." One of the funny men of the time divided it into these syllables, I-ran-tan, and gave the explanation that "I" (Barnum) "ran a long

time before I could stan." Barnum with his family moved into it in November, 1848, and gave a house warming to over 1,000 of his friends and neighbors.

When Jenny Lind began her tour of the States she remarked:

"Do you know, Mr. Barnum, that if you had not built Iranistan I should never have come to America for you?"

"Pray explain," said Mr. Barnum, much surprised, and she went on: "Well, I had received several applications to visit the United States, but I did not much like the appearance of the applicants, nor did I relish the idea of crossing 3,000 miles of water, so I declined them all. But



BURNING OF THE FIRST MUSEUM.

The first letter which your agent, Mr. Wilton, addressed me was written upon a sheet headed with a beautiful engraving of Iranistan. It attracted my attention. I said to myself, 'A gentleman who has been so successful in his business as to be able to build and reside in such a palace cannot be a mere adventurer.' So I wrote to your agent and consented to an interview, which I should have declined if I had not seen the picture of Iranistan."

To which the manager gallantly replied, "Then I am fully repaid for building it." Iranistan was consumed by fire in 1857, and Barnum promptly replaced it with Waldemere. In 1855 the showman, then a member of the Connecticut legislature, was handed a dispatch while making a speech on an important bill. He glanced at it and continued his argument untrifled. Yet the telegram told him that the famous American museum at Broadway and Ann street was totally destroyed. This was on July 13, and Horace Greeley desired his friend to accept it as "a notice to quit and go a-fishing," a bliss he himself had been vainly endeavoring for thirty years to obtain. The museum, however, was rebuilt, only to be burned down again March 2, 1853. The three conflagrations represented a loss of \$1,000,000. For some time he lived quietly at Bridgeport. April 10, 1871, however, he returned to the show business.

In 1872 the novelty of transporting the show by rail was tried and found successful. On the 18th of November a "museum, menagerie, hippodrome and circus" were opened in the old Hippodrome, on Fourteenth street, which was prompt to burn down on Christmas eve.

The fifth fire in the showman's career assailed the winter quarters of the menagerie at Bridgeport in November, 1857, causing a loss in animals and property of half a million dollars. Barnum promptly addressed a letter to the public, in which he said: "Rising, phoenixlike, from the ashes of my fifth great fire, which only served to illuminate my path of duty as the Amer-



ican people's champion amusement provider, I have taken into equal partnership my energetic and experienced friend and former associate, James A. Bailey. We have enlarged and vastly improved the 'Greatest show on earth,' which we propose to establish as a permanence."

His Triumphs Abroad.

Barnum's visits to Europe in 1844 and 1857 with Tom Thumb have been alluded to elsewhere. He made his third professional trip in 1853, and took with him the "Greatest Show on Earth," chartering a small fleet of steamers for that purpose. Mr. Barnum's account of the venture made public after his return to America is as follows:

At London the great Olympia, which seated 15,000 people, was crowded constantly night and day. People came from all over Britain. There was not a town in Great Britain of any consequence which did not have our bills posted up within its limits. The royal family, with the exception of the queen, and almost all of the nobility came to us, and they came not once, but many times. When I received the Princess of Wales upon her second visit I told her royal highness that I was glad to see her a second time, because that proved she enjoyed her first visit.

"Indeed," she replied, "Mr. Barnum, I have been here three times, besides my two official visits." That was, she had come incognito, as did many other members of the royal family. You know they get tired of hearing and see the Queen "took into their ears every place they go, and they oblige this by concealing their identity. The Prince of Wales was exceedingly kind. He sent word that he did not wish to be introduced to Mr. Barnum because he already knew me, as my show had been the only entertainment which he had visited in New York. He laughed when I told him how I had used that visit as a drawing card for others. Prince George and the crown prince of Denmark were also frequent visitors. The crown prince told me that he had heard of my show during his whole lifetime and was happy to see it in reality. Mr. Gladstone was also greatly interested in the sights, and gave vent to his surprise when he saw more than 1,000 performers on the stage of the Hippodrome.

The English were glad to see an old fellow of eighty cross the Atlantic with three of Noah's ark's. They like pluck, and considered that plucky. But we completely depopulated the other places of amusement in London. I had to laugh when my old friend Henry Irving, referred to this. I attended one of his famous suppers, which begin after 11 o'clock and end about 4 in the morning. When he toasted me he said, "We like Mr. Barnum; we are glad to have him with us, but we wish just now that he was 3,000 miles away." His own theater had suffered almost as much as the others.

Barnum's Circus.

People in nearly every part of the United States are familiar with the Barnum & Bailey circus, as it has been constituted for several years. On the night of Mr. Barnum's death—April 7—a performance was in progress at the Madison Square Garden in New York. There was no interruption, and very few if any in the audience knew that the great showman had passed away.

CRAB ORCHARD.

—Don't forget the "Rent Day" Saturday night.

—Dr. W. S. Beazley's work so far has given satisfaction and we believe him to be a first-class workman. He is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

—Mr. J. H. Hutchings' distillery closed down yesterday. The average yield was 4.32 gallons per bushel. Mr. Joseph McClure was the distiller. Joe is a fine young man and squeezes the bushel tight.

—Miss Nellie Yantis royally entertained a few of her friends at her suburban home. An elegant dinner was served, which all enjoyed and partook of freely. Your scribe was one of the honored guests.

—We are glad that our friend and old schoolmate, W. B. Hansford, has obtained his license to practice law. He received his license last week and on last Monday he made his initial speech in defense of J. W. Moore and won the case. May it ever be thus with him. He is a promising young man and has our best wishes for success. His father says the style of the firm now is "Son & Father." May the mantle of the father fall upon the son.

—Miss Maggie Tucker spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Nannie Edmiston. Mr. A. J. Sigler has gone to the city to purchase spring goods. Mrs. Sam Higgins and baby, of Somerset, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. C. King. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Collier have returned from Cumberland Gap. Mr. Collier has an abscess on his leg and has just recovered from a severe attack of fever. Deputy Collector Thomas Coil was up this week inspecting Capt. F. W. Dillion's work as gauger. Mr. J. A. Haldeman and wife, of Louisville, were the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Myers, of Richmond, are here on a visit to her brother, Mr. J. R. Bailey. Messrs. J. W. Guest and Samuel Lyons, of Danville, were here Sunday. Mr. Josh Aldridge, of Lancaster, formerly of this place, was here talking with old friends. The boys will remember him by the phrase, "Go 'long George!" Mr. Russell Dillion was down Sunday to see that which is very dear to him. Mr. Henry Pettus, one of our cleverest young men, went home with his cousin, Mr. Eben Pettus, of Somerset. Mrs. W. G. Edmiston is visiting her father-in-law, Mr. John Edmiston. Mrs. O. P. King and her handsome daughter, Miss Mamie, are visiting Mrs. Daisy McCollum, of Junction City. Mr. Robert Pittman and family, of Danville, were the guests of Mrs. Kittie King last week. Mr. J. L. Steinhuis, of Pineville, is visiting friends here. We are always glad to see his pleasant face. Mr. W. E. Perkins has moved into J. F. Hoidam's house, recently vacated by J. F. Cummins. Mrs. Dr. J. D. Pettus has been very sick for some days, but is better now.

Logans Creek and Dix River.

—Mrs. H. M. Ballou and little daughter, Angie, of Lancaster, were visiting relatives here this week. Since our last report Misses Mollie and Lizzie Beazley and brother, Embury, have joined their mother at Middlesboro. Several of our boys will likely attend the drama at Crab Orchard Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dudderar spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives near McCreary. Your correspondent had the pleasure of being at Kirksville Saturday and en route home stopped over at Buckeye Sunday, when he heard a very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Humphrey and from there he came on near McCreary, where he made a very pleasant late afternoon call, and after arriving at Lancaster also made a brief little call. Oh! by the way, that reminds me of something I noticed in the Gilbert's Creek correspondent's letter to the Danville Advocate several days ago, for which we are duly thankful.—Dogs got into Mr. John Spoonamore's sheep the first of last week and killed and wounded about 30. Samuel Dudderar tells us he sold a 3-year-old gelding last week to Pony Beazley for \$200 and purchased of Uriah Simpson a nice 3-year-old filly for \$300.

HUBBLE.

—Robt. Underwood sold some shoats weighing about 90 lbs. to S. E. Owsley at 3c.—Dr. Carpenter reports Miss Hattie Robinson convalescent and it is to be hoped that she will be out again soon. Jim House, Sr., has returned to his home in Missouri. Cyrus Eason is getting along well with his broken leg and will be all O. K. soon. Mrs. S. J. Hubble and Miss Mary Hubble are visiting at Roy Garner's near Crab Orchard this week. Miss Eliza Smith's school here is increasing since the pretty weather set in.—E. A. White has his usual number of horses to break this spring and is a good handler.—Clarence Smith was able to call and see us Wednesday after a long spell of sickness.—It seems that our settlement here is filled up on cattle, as both droves that stopped here last week failed to sell and left Tuesday for Richmond and Harrodsburg in search of buyers.—We are glad to state that B. F. Englemann made us glad by getting able to be out again after a long confinement to his room.

—Harrodsburg has a female shoemaker.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—The first car of bark this season was shipped from this point Wednesday.

—Our afflicted friend, Mr. J. K. McClary, is improving as the days brighten. Considerable painting is being done and other improvements are going on here.

—Mr. E. Grant, of Pine Hill, died Saturday and was buried Sunday by the Knights of Labor.

—Mr. D. N. Williams received a painful cut in the hand while cutting kindling wood with a hatchet.

—Mrs. Nesbitt gave the pupils of her school a delightful little picnic Wednesday afternoon in Valley Park.

—The Watts Steel and Iron Co., of Middlesboro, have closed a contract for the purchase of the quarry of conglomerate stone owned by S. P. Griffin at Sinks, this county. Six cars per day will be shipped. This stone is used in making fire brick and reducing iron ores.

—Mr. Geo. Jackson, a native of Liverpool and an old and experienced newspaper man, has accepted the position of associate editor of the Signal. Mr. Jackson is a graceful as well as a forcible writer. He has had editorial experience on a Paris journal and was in that city at the time of the siege.

—One night last week the store of Wm. Welch and postoffice at Pine Hill was burglarized. Friday evening Henry and Jim LaRue, two consigned about 15 and 17, came to town and disposed of a number of new pocket knives, harps, postage stamps, etc. They remained over until next day, when officers from Pine Hill traced them to this point and arrested the house-breakers. They had on clothing and shoes which they had taken from the store. They had their pockets filled with tobacco, spool thread, knives, harps, copper cents, etc. Examination trial was had at Pine Hill and the prisoners being unable to give \$500, they were jailed. A window had been prized open with an axe and sash broken to gain an entrance. The thieves helped themselves to flour, bacon and everything that struck their fancy.

—Maj. John D. Harris and Col. D. W. Tribble, of Madison, were here during the week in the interest of their kinsman, Col. C. M. Clay. Mr. J. M. Williams and a party of friends from Richmond and Winchester are on a fishing excursion down on Rockcastle river. Mr. John R. Vowels, of Middlesboro, with his mother is visiting relatives here. Rev. H. C. Payne, who has been laid up with gripe for the last six weeks is able to be around. Messrs. B. H. and Jackson Conn have returned to their respective homes, Oklahoma and Arkansas Harbor. Their mother is fast recovering from her illness. Mrs. Belle Burnside has returned from Garrard, where she went to be present at the burial of Mr. John Burnside. Mr. R. L. Brown, of Level Green, accompanied Mr. B. H. Conn on his return to Oklahoma. Capt. Douglas, who runs local freight on this division, has a hen with two bills. Miss Mattie Williams and Mrs. Zula Sparks are visiting relatives in the city. "Pap" Mullins and W. L. Martin, of Livingston, were in town Wednesday to attend Masonic lodge. Mr. Andy Payne and family, who moved to Newcomb, Tenn., two weeks since, have returned to their former home in this county.

J. H. Miller Declines the Call to Become a Candidate for the Legislature.

Messrs. Anderson, Scott, Traylor, Robinson, Dudderar, Gooch and others: GENTLEMEN:—Raised among you and receiving from you repeated assurances privately and publicly of your desire for me to represent our county in the legislature, I must be allowed to express my sincere thanks to and esteem for you all. I have received many expressions of like confidence from democrats from other parts of our county.

If there was ever a time when we needed a man competent and true and one who has always been faithful to the party and the people, now is the day. Nominate such a man and you will have done well. As for myself I am compelled to say that my business is such as to prevent me becoming a candidate without a sacrifice to my personal interests.

Very Respect., J. H. MILLER.

Stanford, April 14, '91.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, Stanford, the following resolutions were adopted: RESOLVED, That in the death of Mrs. Bettie P. Bruce, her friends, the community, her church, the Ladies' Aid Society have sustained a great loss.

Of a happy, joyous nature, her presence was like a ray of sunshine. Of a bright mind, a sympathetic heart and willing hands, she was one that will be sadly missed.

2d. That it is not of her womanly virtues, or as a faithful friend we would speak; these "are known and read of all men," but as a worker in the Church of our God. Zeal, with sound judgment, went hand in hand in her work, and it is fitting that we should say a few words in memoriam of one who, though dead, yet shall speak. That we pray the dear Lord that over her open grave. He will consecrate us anew to His service, and that we falter not in any good work.

3d. That we offer to the bereaved family our deepest and truest sympathy, and we would commend to them the Comforter, Whom she faithfully sought.

April, 1891.

—Forty masked men broke into jail at Sealand, Washington, and shot to death two convicted murderers who were waiting new trials. The prisoners were riddled with bullets in their cells.



SOME ADVICE.

Gave the Other Fellow the Benefit of His Experience.

There was a young man in a seat by himself who betrayed such impatience every time the train stopped that the old man in front of him finally turned and inquired:

"Anything special on yer mind to make ye act so nervous? Heard any bad news?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't know but somebody was dead."

"No, sir. I'm to be married at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Buffalo."

"Shoo! You don't say so!"

"Yes, sir."

"And it makes ye nervous?"

"Somewhat, I suppose."

"Good-looking gal?"

"Yes."

"Lots o' money?"

"No."

"Then it's a case o' love?"

"Yes, sir—pure and simple, as I am proud to say."

"In other words, you hain't got nuthin', she hain't got nuthin', and you don't either of you expect nuthin' from nobody?"

"That's it."

"Waal, young man, that's the way with lots o' folks, and it can't be helped. Started in that way myself. It hain't none o' my business, of course, and probably this thing has gone too far to let you back out, but let me give ye some advice. I've tried both sorts. I just married a gal for love, and lived for five years on johnny cake and barley coffee. She died, and I married a widow for forty acres of land, six cows, three horses and fifty-four sheep, and I'm highway commissioner, postmaster at our corners, school trustee and referee of all jumpin' matches in the county. If it hain't too late when ye git to Buffalo, just move that the meeting do now adjourn, and then peel yer eyes fur a widder with a farm. Love hain't nuthin' but a sort of mist, anyhow, and it passes off sooner or later, but when ye kin go out and lay yer hand on land worth eighty dollars an acre, and hear the hosses, cows and sheep cavortin' o'er the downy lea, you know ye've got sumthin' solid back of ye in case yer bones ache with ageer."

—New York Sun.

Equal to the Occasion.

The barber drew his fingers gently across the face of his victim and said:

"You have a strong beard, sir."

There was no reply. He caressed the silky locks and queried:

"Have a shampoo, sir? Your head really needs it."

The stillness remained unbroken.

"Shall I wax your mustache, sir?"

No reply.

"Sea foam, sir?"

The man in the chair drew a small tablet from his pocket and wrote on it:

"I am deaf and dumb."

On the wall beside the mirror hung a large "No Credit" card. The barber turned it and pointed to the motto on the reverse side. The inscription was this:

"Deaf and Dumb Men Double Price."

"No shampoo, no wax, no sea foam!" said the disgusted man in the chair, suddenly finding a voice.

"All right, sir," rejoined the barber. "Thought I'd fetch you round. Fine day, isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Responsive Cords.

Algernon Spoon (who has poetic aspirations)—Alas, this sordid world! Shall I never know a sympathetic soul? Can I never touch a responsive chord?

His Mother (distinctly practical)—Well, there are about fourteen cords out in the woodshed that would probably respond if you should touch them right with an ax.—Boston Courier.

One Side of the Story.

Briggs—Heard there was a big row between you and Simpson at the board meeting yesterday.

Wilson—It wasn't much of a row. I merely said that Simpson was an idiot.

Briggs—What did Simpson do?

Wilson—He got up and proved it.—New York Recorder.

No Chance for Them.

"It is impossible to hope for any religion, civilization or independence of character from the cannibals."

"Why so?"

"Because they never assert themselves, but are altogether influenced by the tastes of their fellow men."—Philadelphia Times.

A Stroke of Luck.

—Doodles—Just had a tremendous piece of luck.

Noodles—As how?

Doodles—Why, I met Snyder, and he struck me for two dollars.

Noodles—Well?

Doodles—Why, I hadn't a cent. Say, can you lend me five dollars?

Noodles—No; I'm in the same good luck.—Harper's Bazar.

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Middlesboro.

(To the Editor Interior Journal.)

MIDDLESBORO, April 14.—Having been importuned by two ladies to come with them to Middlesboro to assist in the sale of some land they owned, will account for my presence here. This is certainly a great place and is now not only the Queen City of the Mountains, but is destined to enlarge her population till she becomes the Queen City of Kentucky, with the royal diadem upon her lovely brow. Too much work has been done here and too many costly plants and elegant buildings already established and erected to allow the city to decline and fall to decay. I viewed the city over today, as far as one can do so in one day, from the \$100,000 English hotel to the humblest working man's cottage, and it is growing right upward and the buildings are going right upward. Unlike the building of Solomon's Temple, the hammer here is waking the wild, sleeping echoes of the forest. Two hundred new buildings, most of them dwelling houses, are now being erected. I saw many former Lincoln county men, notably among whom were Bourne Goggin Pennington, Dawson, Dudderar, &c.

I was in the city court till 12 o'clock, where I did a land office business, one client being so well pleased he paid me in gold. Judge Rhorer, formerly of Columbia and Crab Orchard, is the city judge, and a good one, too. He presides with dignity and decides with ability. I observed but one thing wrong in the temple of justice and that was that only one chair had any bottom to it. Therefore I commenced my first speech as follows: "May it please your honor, it must be under most embarrassing circumstances that I appear for the first time in the great city of Middlesboro, and in a great city hall where every lawyer and witness must bottom his own chair and the fastest man has the softest seat, which he usually takes out with him when he leaves the hall." This rebuke was heartily applauded and will do good. They have all the paraphernalia of a great city. They have an interpreter and all foreign witnesses testified in hieroglyphics.

FONT F. BOBBITT.

W. E. VARNON

Is a candidate to fill out unexpired term of C. C. Coughlin made vacant by the death of Judge T. W. Varnon, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Sale!

Twenty Building Lots

In the corporate limits of Rowland.

H. J. DARST, Rowland.

THE SHELTON HOUSE.

J. H. GREER, Proprietor.

Rowland, - - - Kentucky.

Open day and night. Sample room and good livery in connection.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL,

Seventh and Market Streets,

Louisville, - - - Kentucky,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, MAR. 2.

Having sold out our entire interest in the hotel, on Jefferson street, we have moved to our old stand that we occupied for years so successfully on Seventh and Market streets, are now fitting it up in elegant shape, new throughout and the outfit will in every way be elegant, including one of Hale's Safety Passenger and Baggage Elevators with all the late improvements. We want all of our old friends to come and see us in our old home. We promise you that our rooms, table and service shall be second to none in the land. My wife, Mrs. J. B. Alexander, wants to be remembered to all our lady friends and she will be glad to see them and give them a hearty reception. Fare \$5 per day.

JO. B. ALEXANDER, Manager.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN. A. G. LANGHAM.

ROYAL

Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN

MANAGERS,

Commerce Building, Louisville.

Agents throughout the South.

W. A. TRIBBLE, Local Agent,

STANFORD, KY.

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JAY-EYE-SEE 2:10

Mr. J. I. CASE, (Hickory Grove Farm, home of Jay-Eye-See) Raeline, Wis., says: "After trying every known remedy, I removed a large bunch of two years standing from a 3 year old filly, with three applications of

QUINN'S OINTMENT.

It is the best preparation I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all Horsemen."

We have hundreds of such testimonials.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Ask your druggist for it. If he does not keep it, send us 25c. stamps or silver, for trial box.

W. B. EDDY & CO., Whitehall, N. Y.

TRY IT.

WORMS

WHITES CREAM VERMIFUGE

HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 20 YEARS

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

The Plow of the Age,

THE VULCAN CHILLED PLOW.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—We call your attention to the following advantages of "The Vulcan" over any Chilled Plow made: First, the Vulcan is made of the original and genuine Chilled Metal. Second, the iron used in chilled parts is first quality Lake Superior Charcoal. Third, we give you a solid point, no scooping out or shaving off to save iron. Fourth, we give you a solid mould board, no thick edges with scooped back. Fifth, the Vulcan mould board is re-enforced on the back by ribs and will stand double the strain of any other chilled mould board. Every Plow guaranteed. For sale by

B. K. & W. H. WEAREN.

A. C. SINE. J. N. MENEFFEE

Stanford Lumber Yard,

The best selected stock and lowest prices in Central Kentucky.

LUMBER, SASH, FLOORING, LATH, DOORS, CEILING, SHINGLES, BLINDS, SIDING,

Verandah and Stairwork at city prices.

WOVEN WIRE AND SLAT FENCE.

We carry a full stock of everything found in a

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER YARD.

Examine our designs and specifications before letting your contract for building.

SINE & MENEFFEE, Stanford, Ky.

—FOR THE BIGGEST—

BARGAINS

—IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

—AND—

SILVERWARE

In the county, go to

W. B. McROBERTS'.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING and all work guaranteed.

H. C. RUPLEY,

Merchant Tailor.

Is Receiving His

Spring & Summer Goods

Goods Warranted and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Give him a call.

NOTICE!

All persons having claims against the estate of the late D. L. Stephenson will present them to me at once properly verified. Those indebted to the above estate will also call and settle.

Stanford, April 6. J. E. LYNN, Admr.

FOR SALE.

2 Houses and Lots in McKinney, Both desirable homes. For information and terms address

MRS. SUSIE S. ADAMS, 404 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

CASH

Paid For Hides and Fur,

.....AT.....

M. F. ELKIN & CO.'S,

Stanford, Ky.

LEXINGTON ROLLER MILLS COMPANY

CREAM ROLLER EXTRACT FLOUR

LEXINGTON, KY.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BREAD

AND A HAPPY COOK, USE

CREAM FLOUR

MADE BY

LEXINGTON ROLLER MILLS COMPANY,

LEXINGTON, KY.

NEW SAW MILL.

I have finished my new Saw Mill on the Somerset pike, 7 miles from Stanford and am prepared to furnish any kind of LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c., at LOWEST PRICES. I will sell the lumber at the mill or deliver to suit purchasers. Give me a trial. Postoffice, MAYWOOD, KY. I will deliver sawed chestnut shingles at Stanford or Rowland at \$2.25 per M.

43-17 A. B. BASTIN

Farm For Sale.

I desire to sell my farm of about 130 acres, situated about 24 miles north of Stanford on the Rush Branch pike, opposite the old church. There are about 50 acres in wheat and rye; the balance of the farm well set in timothy. Good dwelling of four rooms and kitchen and a splendid new barn; is well watered and fenced. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars, see J. P. Bailey, Stanford, or write the undersigned at Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. WITHERS.